The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Strenuous Efforts to Defeat Disestablishment.

Immense Tory Meetings Throughout Great Britain.

THE TROUBLES IN PARIS STILL ALARMING.

Successful Landing of More Fillibusters in Cuba.

Reported Engagement at Puerto Padre.

Farewell Address of Minister Curtin, in Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times Again on Disestablishment.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12.

The *Times* to-day, speaking of the position of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill, says that the Marquis of SALISBURY's anticipation of the situation of the Peers is now realized. We are in a crisis—one of those rare, great occasions, when the national mind is fully declared. The Lords must defer to the country, otherwise the machinery of the Government cannot be carried on. Owing to the fixed and unalterable Constitution, the House of Peers must yield.

Opposition to Disestablishment—Immense Tory Meetings.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

Immense Tory demonstrations have been held to-day in various parts of the Kingdom. At Manchester over 200,000 persons were present. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the Irish Church bill were passed, and a monster petition embodying the substance of the resolutions was sent to EARL DERBY for presentation to the House of Lords. At Liverpool there were fifty thousand people present. Speeches were made by distinguished persons, and the usual resolutions against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were unanimously adopted.

FRANCE.

Excited Crowds Still in the Streets of Paris—The Military Guard—The Ride of the Emperor and Empress Through Montmartre.

PARIS, Saturday, June 12.

The tumults in the streets continue. The cavalry paraded all night again, but met with no resistance. Many arrests continue to be made.

The streets became more tranquil after midnight, but strong detachments of military were posted in convenient places to prevent any outbreak. When the Emperor and Empress drove through Montmartre yesterday they were entirely unattended.

The London Press on the News from Paris.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the state of affairs in Paris. It says the crowd which demolished the Kiosques, sung the Marseillaise at midnight. It is not their political power that is to be feared, but we must remember that it is a long time since a crowd has disturbed the peace of Paris. The phenomenon is worthy of attention, coming as it does after an election which gave nearly half the votes of the country to the Opposition party.

The *Daily News* also has an article on the subject. The writer says: "Europe must look to the independent increasing minority in the Corps Legislatif for a cessation of the armed peace of France, which is hardly less disastrous to the interests of civilization than a protracted war.

Reported End of the Disorders—The Official Announcement.

PARIS, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

About two hundred arrests were made last night. The populace generally assisted the troops to preserve order, and the streets were clear by 1 o'clock. No outrages were committed.

The following is officially promulgated today:

"The recent disorders approach a termination, owing to the strength and energy of public opinion."

ISMAIL PACHA arrived here to-day.

CUBA.

Landing of More Fillibusters—Americans in the Ranks—Desertions from the Spanish Forces—Discipline of the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 12.

Information has just been received here by parties in the interest of the Cubans that two expeditions, numbering over six hundred men, with arms, ammunition and provisions, have safely landed in Cuba and joined the revolutionary forces. They are represented as tried soldiers, all of them having been in the armies of the late war.

Desertions from the Spanish forces to the Cubans are increasing every day. There are frequent collisions between the Spanish troops and the volunteers, and the difficulties between the parties are represented as irreconcilable.

The Cubans have organized their forces into two army corps—one to be under the command of General THOMAS JORDAN. An engagement is daily expected between the forces of General LESCA and those under General JORDAN. The Cubans are in fine spirits and confident of victory. General JORDAN has over two thousand Americans in his corps, and it is believed that the Spaniards will find them a different class of soldiers from any they ever before met in battle.

Additional reports received here to-night state that there have been several skirmishes between the Spanish forces under General LESCA and the Cuban forces, which resulted in General LESCA being compelled to fall back on Trinidad, where, it is said, he will await reinforcements. The Cubans were preparing to follow up their success, and attack the Spanish forces.

Engagement at Puerto Padre—General Marmoe Reported Killed.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 12.

Reports have been received here of a severe engagement between the Government troops and the insurrectionists at Puerto Padre. The losses are given at hundreds. Among those reported killed is General MARMOE. Reliable information, however, is wanting of this engagement.

Captain PAAF, of the Hollandish war vessel *Soembing*, was drowned at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 1st inst.

INDIA.

Severe Cyclone About Calcutta.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12.

Dispatches from Calcutta, dated June 9, state that a severe cyclone has occurred there and in the vicinity, doing great damage to the buildings in the city and the shipping in the river below. The damage to the shipping in the harbor was very slight. At the last accounts the cyclone was still raging.

GERMANY.

The Union of the North and South.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

The Deputies in the Zollverein Congress from Baden have proposed that the various North German Consuls represent the Southern German States also.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Legality of Confederation—An Appeal to the English Courts—The San Juan Convention—Strength of the Dominion Militia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, June 12.

In the House of Assembly last night Attorney-General WILKINS moved the resolutions authorizing an appeal to the English Courts to test the legality of Confederation. He said that he did not propose that a delegation should be sent to England, but would prepare the case and submit it to eminent counsel. If the opinion was favorable he would take steps to bring the question, involving the Legality act, before the Courts. Messrs. TROOP and SMITH, two of the delegates to England, opposed the resolution on the ground that already eminent counsel (Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and VERNON HARCOURT) had said the act was legal. Hon. Mr. WILKINS said the case was not placed before the counsel fairly; and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER was prejudiced against Nova Scotia. After a long debate, in the course of which annexation sentiments were freely uttered, the question was taken. For the resolution, 16; against, 14. Notice was given of the motion to rescind the vote.

The House to-day rescinded the vote of yesterday on Mr. WILKINS' resolutions; consequently there will be no appeal to the English law Courts as to confederation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Saturday, June 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. ROSE moved that the House go into Committee on the resolutions respecting the additional subsidy to Nova-Scotia. Mr. BLAKE opposed the motion, contending that the General Government had no power to alter the terms of the Union as fixed by the British North American act. He moved that it was inexpedient, in the opinion of the House, to go into Committee on the resolutions. After a very lengthy debate the amendment was lost, on a division of 57 to 96.

The Governor-General has submitted to the House a copy of a correspondence between the Canadian delegates to London and Lord GRANVILLE, relating to the Island of San Juan. His Lordship informed the delegates that he had ascertained from Lord CLARENDON that Mr. SUMNER had been authorized by the Committee of the United States Senate on Foreign Relations, to make a report on the San Juan Convention, and to recommend that they should sanction its ratification by the President. Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was of the opinion that no reason existed why the report should not be taken into consideration by the Senate during the present session.

In reply to the delegates' communication respecting the losses and damages sustained by the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, Earl GRANVILLE says: "If a mixed Commission was constituted for the settlement of British American claims due notice would be given so that all parties might present claims."

The militia report shows that the volunteer force of the Dominion actually enrolled in 1868, numbered seventy-five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight. Of the reserve militia there are in Ontario, 315,352; Quebec, 215,216; New-Brunswick, 55,622; Nova Scotia, 69,876. The report on fortifications says that in February last there were 54,200 breech-loaders in reserve and in store; 31,000 Snider's rifles, besides 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Believing this in excess of the requirements, Mr. CARDWELL intends to withdraw in the Autumn 25,000 Snider rifles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The Imperial Government are of opinion that the military and naval service must be largely reduced. It is intended in the Summer to withdraw from Ontario and Quebec one regiment of cavalry, three batteries of field and three batteries of garrison artillery, and three battalions of infantry; from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick two battalions and one field battery. Halifax is to be considered an Imperial Station, and 2,000 men left for its defence. Four companies of Canadian rifles are to be disbanded, and it is to be left to the consideration of the Dominion Government whether they are to be supported at their expense. The number of armed vessels is also to be reduced. Three gunboats will be left on the lakes. Another naval force must be kept up at the expense of Canada. Mr. CARDWELL says these reductions are only part of a policy long contemplated.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Accident Near Lexington, Ky.—An Express Train Wrecked.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 12.

This afternoon the express train hence for Lexington, when near Eminence, ran off the track and was wrecked. A man, name unknown, an *attaché* of the Louisville Manufacturing Company, had his leg broken. Two other men, employes of the road, were slightly injured.

Railroad Accident in Vermont—A Sleeping-Car Train Thrown from the Track.

POULTNEY, Vt., Saturday, June 12.

The sleeping-car train from the north, which left Rutland at 1:30 o'clock this morning, ran off the track about two miles and a half south of this place. The engine lies on its side in soft ground. The baggage car and one coach are somewhat damaged. No one was injured.

Destruction of Factories, Stores and Dwelling-houses in Cincinnati—Reported Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, June 12.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in RUGGLES & BALDWIN's steam saw mill and shingle factory, at the corner of Sixth and Horne streets, which was destroyed with a lot of shingles and lumber. The loss is $20,000—insured for $6,000. The flames extended eastward, burning a two-story frame dwelling owned by WHATELEY & Co., and valued at $3,500; AUGUSTE ABLE'S two-story brick, valued at $7,000; two small frame lumber sheds, valued at $500, and JOSEPH GASKER'S frame dwelling valued at $1,500. On Front-street the fire destroyed HENRY SCHMIDT'S two-story frame house partially. It was valued at $2,000. The back portion of HATREL & GASKER'S saddle tree factory was destroyed; the losses $2,500. A building opposite on the corner of Horne and Sixth streets, was several times on fire, but saved. Across Sixth-street from the saw-mill several wagons loaded with lumber were burned, also a lot of lumber piled up in the yards. The walls of the brick building fell in, and the telegraph wires running west were broken. A rumor is afloat that three children perished in the flames. Eight or ten poor families, about fifty persons in all, are rendered homeless by this fire; all their furniture is destroyed. The fire made a clean sweep, and a moderate estimate of the loss is $40,000.

The Murder of Colonel Crane in Jackson, Miss.—Opening of the Trial of Yerger by the Military Commission.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, June 12.

The Military Commission in the case of YERGER is progressing slowly. The right of General GRANGER, the President of the Commission, to sit on the case, was challenged by the defence on the ground that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. The defence argued that the rules governing juries in civil cases govern also the Commission. The challenge was sustained, and General GRANGER withdrew. General SWIFT is now President. The defence then entered a plea to the jurisdiction of the Commission, on the ground that YERGER being a citizen, and has never been in the Army or Navy of the United States, the offence is against the laws of Mississippi, and insists that under the Constitution of the United States, he cannot be tried except by indictment before the Grand Jury, and that the Commission has not the right to try him, except on such indictment. WILLIAM P. HARRIS argued for the defence, and Colonel LAYTON for the Commission. The plea of the defence was overruled. The charges and specifications were read, and the prisoner pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges. The *Pilot*, the Republican organ, freely admits that the difficulty between YERGER and CRANE was entirely of a personal character. The examination of witnesses will commence on Monday. Great interest is manifested in the case.

MINISTER CURTIN.

Farewell Reception in Philadelphia—Banquet at the Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 12.

The City Councils having tendered to Hon. A. G. CURTIN the use of Independence Hall for a farewell reception of the citizens of Philadelphia, previous to his departure to assume his duties as Minister to Russia, to-day was set apart for the event. The Mayor and City Councils assembled in the Select Council Chamber at two o'clock and formed in procession, and marched to Independence Hall. Governor CURTIN entered a few minutes afterwards escorted by a committee of the City Council. The members of the Council then formed in a semi circle on the eastern side of the room and Mayor FOX addressed Governor CURTIN. At the conclusion of his remarks the doors were thrown open to the public. Quite a crowd had gathered in front of the Hall, and handshaking commenced vigorously. The reception continued until 4 o'clock, and previous to that time a large delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic paid their respects to Mr. CURTIN.

The banquet this evening at the Academy of Music was a grand affair. Over 500 persons sat down at 5 P. M. The building was beautifully decorated with American and Russian flags. The chair was taken by Judge RUSSEL THAYER, and a large number of notables were present, including the Russian Minister, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, &c. After discussing edibles Judge THAYER introduced Ex-Governor CURTIN, who was received with loud applause. He responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MINISTER CURTIN.

I am not insensible to the compliment of this ovation, and am deeply grateful for the warmth of your reception. Notwithstanding your flattering encouragement, deep and conflicting emotions perplex me in rising to address you. The occasion excites the liveliest feelings of the heart, and the great measure of pride that I am deemed worthy of such a demonstration by the people of my native State, is saddened by the thought that it is a farewell, and that I am now about to leave my friends and home for a foreign land. No matter how much flattered by fortune, or in what position of life, it is always sad to sever the ties which bind us to our private circles, to friends who have been faithful alike in sunshine and shadow, in prosperity and adversity, and who become closer and more sacred as time chastens the attachment to the sincere and shortens the brief days allotted for their enjoyment. With the feelings excited by the surroundings in which I stand to-night reach far beyond the circle of individuals, grateful as my memories must ever be of them. I could not find language to express all I owe to this great city and to our honored and mighty Commonwealth and her free people. In the memorable struggle which associated my humble name with the imperishable honor of the State, Philadelphia was generous and steadfast in her attachment to me. Her voice was largely instrumental in making me a candidate for Governor, and throughout the six years of my service as Chief Executive, her people kindly sustained me, and no sacrifice was deemed too great to vindicate her National Government when assailed; and who can forget, who can fail to remember forever with pride, that Pennsylvania was the first and the grandest of all the States in her offerings for the Government, and the most heroic in her sufferings for humanity? When others doubted or hesitated, her faithful people were unfaltering in their fidelity; and now the satisfaction to claim American citizenship all over the world is magnified by the title of Pennsylvanian wherever the martial virtues command homage and respect. It was the pleasure of the people of Pennsylvania to call me to the Executive office just as the heavy clouds of war were gathering to burst upon our country, and threatened the destruction of our Government. In my office I earnestly labored for peace; no measure of conciliation consistent with the public duty was left untried to heal the discord which threatened the impending strife. Our State stood preëminent, morally and physically, in every phase of the troubles and angry passions which led to the war, in generous concessions for peace; her voice was for peace, and while she offered no threat or menace, she was the first to declare officially that if fraternal war must come, all her forces in men and money would be given to sustain the national life. When war was forced upon us, I accepted the great duties imposed upon me. How solemn and exacting those duties were, how ceaseless, how exhaustive at all times, how intricate and perilous, not to a man but to a country, but few can ever know. To superintend the organization of 360,000 troops furnished the National Government was a task of no common magnitude, and when it is considered that to the calamities of war must be added the perils of discord and turbulence in her midst, the dangers of invasion from year to year, the devastations committed by the enemy on our own borders, and the dark days of gloom which followed each succeeding sacrifice of life, I need not say that the position was one whose honors were won with incalculable care and toil: nor did the duties end with defending our State, preserving its internal quiet and filling its quota of troops. It was then that the most arduous of duties began. More than a hundred thousand families in our State were represented in the gallant armies of the Republic, and the appeals of affection for the sick and the wounded, and the long-absent, told the stories of anxious solicitude to the Executive—the only power that could serve them. The General Government was charged with the preservation of the life of the Republic. It had to accept war as it is, pitiless, relentless and deaf to the just claim of a volunteer soldiery; it was unable to give adequate care to the sick and the wounded, or to appropriate the rites of Christian burial to the dead. It could not minister to the bereaved homes, and sustain the widow and the fatherless. It did all and even more than any nation ever did for its defenders, but upon the State Executive devolved the sacred obligations of giving the silver lining to the cloud which hung like a dead pall over our homes. I am proud to-night to say that Pennsylvania was the first State to approach the stature of justice in vindicating the claims of the soldiers who preserved our inheritance of civil and religious liberty. I say approach, for we are still far short of full justice to the disabled, to the sick, and the bereaved of the war. We see our maimed and haggard heroes mendicants upon the streets. Some are inmates of our alms-houses and poor-houses, and while some are indebted to the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, you have been pained even for Pennsylvania, whose achievements were so brilliant in preserving the unity of our Government. We feel proud that Pennsylvania, in the exercise of Heaven, directed benevolence and charity, has gathered together the helpless and destitute orphans of the war and made them the children of the Commonwealth. The disabled soldiers of the war should be alike strangers to want. It is true the National Government has done much for them. Lands have been purchased and buildings have been erected, but provision has not been made for that class of our citizens, and I sincerely trust that positive demand will be made by the people of the State, at the next session of the Legislature, for liberal measures to be enacted for their support. Let it be part of the proud history of this great State that, accepting the war as a necessity, she gave to it freely her best blood, and that now the orphan made destitute by the war is provided for and educated, and that the married and sick man is maintained and made comfortable, not as a pauper, but as a soldier of the Republic, that she at least, to her glory and honor, is just to the living and the dead.

Pennsylvania was the first to send her humane representatives to every camp where her soldiers were to be found, the first to give them her own flag to—charge them with the honor of the State; the first to furnish systematic aid and kind ministrations to the sick and the wounded; the first to send her agent to the National Capital as the advocate of the soldier in every hour of need, and the first to find the means for the humblest in the land to devote the last sad appeals of affection and to bury their martyred dead at home amid their kindred. In these efforts to inspire our brethren in the field, and so soften the sorrows of war among the people, our sister States generally, either emulated the example of Pennsylvania, or accomplished the like results by means of a kindred character. I rejoice that her noble deeds have gladdened so many hearts, and made so much atonement to the innumerable host upon whom fell the earliest sacrifices of her country. It pleased Providence to so direct this great people in their heroic struggles to maintain their free government, that the war culminated in Pennsylvania, and within her borders on the historic field of Gettysburg, the blood of the people of eighteen States sunk into her soil, and it seemed as if the red covenant then made was to seal the unity of the States for ours and for generations yet to come. I am surrounded to-night by men who know full well with what alacrity the people of the State responded to the call of the Executive for domestic protection, and it is part of the history of this State that 87,000 of her people were armed and organized to resist the invasion of that and the previous year, and the satisfaction of knowing that the President of the United States and the Generals in command of the national armies freely acknowledged the value of such service, and gave expression to their thanks in words warmed by gratitude. I could not, if I would, forget on this occasion to remind you and congratulate you on the willing support and the liberal offerings made by the people at home for the comfort of the soldiers in the field, not only through the instrumentality of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, but with the involuntary contributions of all classes of our people, in which the rich and the poor exhibited a patriotic rivalry, and we must ever hold in pride the ministrations of the pious, benevolent and good women of the State. It is true, my friends, that I go abroad charged with a high commission from my Government, given to me voluntarily by the President for what the people of the State did when the nation was in agony and distress, and that I go accredited to a Government that has ever been friendly to us. It is somewhat anomalous that the freest and the strongest Government in the new world should have maintained the most amicable relations with the most absolute monarch and the strongest Government of the old world. America and Russia have never had an interruption of their friendly relations. It is my earnest prayer that during my residence at the Court of the Autocrat of all the Russias, nothing will occur to break these relations. It will certainly not occur by any act of mine. It is a subject of congratulation that our country is restored to peace, and that the war is over; and I do sincerely hope that it will please Providence to answer the earnest prayer of our President to "let us have peace." When I return to you I hope I may find this a nation of homogenrous people, with all the bitterness of angry feeling which caused the war and all its vicissitudes forgotten, and that we may be in the enjoyment of that fraternal feeling which alone can make a nation great and respected and a people happy and prosperous. The war has left its impress upon our institutions; the great and discordant element has been obliterated forever, and its lessons and its logic will soon make us a nation of freemen indeed, and here at least virtue will meet its reward, where all humanity is raised to a common level. The President of the United States, whose priceless services in the field to preserve the Government give such a brilliant guarantee of his ability to guide her destinies, should be sustained with the confidence and willing support of all the people, thus strengthening him in his high office. Believing as we all do in the purity of his purposes, in his lofty patriotism and unspotted integrity, we can confidently predict that his civic career will adorn and illustrate the glories of his achievements in the field. He knows full well how much the war magnified the power, developed the great resources, and enhanced the respect for the nation abroad, and that its vast sacrifices have raised to living light the fundamental principles of liberty first declared to the world by its fathers in this classic city. When our history is truly written, future generations will be amazed at the story of what we did to preserve liberty and elevate humanity. I will be pardoned for saying so much of the war. I could not part from the people of Pennsylvania without speaking of that important and eventful period of our history, with which, through their partiality, I was so largely identified. With the ardent prayer that our Government may remain an everlasting unit, and that this great Commonwealth may maintain her lofty position in the sisterhood of States, I bid you farewell; and as the hard word falls from my lips, I add my thanks to the people of Philadelphia, to the people of the whole State, for their unvarying kindness, the unfaltering support, and for the thousand evidences of affection tendered me at this parting moment.

The toast to the President was responded to by Senator SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; Russia, by JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq.; Pennsylvania, by Ex-Governor POLLOCK; Philadelphia, by JOHN PRICE WETHERILL. The other toasts were: The Army, The Navy, The Press, Woman, &c. At 8 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the whole of the Academy was immediately densely crowded.

The President's Visit to Boston—How he Will be Received and Entertained.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 12.

A special Committee of the City Government will meet President GRANT at the depot on Wednesday morning and informally accompany him to the St. James Hotel. After breakfasting, official calls will be made by Mayor SHURTLEFF, on behalf of the city, and Governor CLAFLIN and committee of the Legislature on behalf of the Commonwealth.

The pupils of the Latin and English High Schools will assemble in front of the St. James and salute the President. During the forenoon the President will visit the two branches of the Legislature at the State House. At noon he will review several thousand troops on the Common under command of General B. F. BUTLER, and in the afternoon he will attend the Peace Jubilee. Lieutenant-General SHERMAN and other distinguished officers are expected with the President.

The Indian Attacks on the Swedes—Present Conditionof the Settlement.

WATERVILLE, Kansas, Saturday, June 12.

A mail carrier from Salt Marsh reports one Swede and a boy killed by a small party of Sioux on Wednesday. The settlers are generally well armed, but more trouble is apprehended. The Superintendent of the New-York colony was here to-day. He says the colony, with the exception of some twenty men who have enlisted, have come in as far as Washington, most of them taking homesteads in that vicinity.

The Printers' Convention at Albany—Final Adjournment.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 12.

The Typographical Convention, after remaining in secret session until an early hour this morning adjourned *sine die*. The Albany Union then took charge of the members and entertained them until the departure of the trains and boats this morning, when they left the city.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

UTICA, N. Y., June 12.—A man was taken from the cars last evening by the Utica Police deranged. He claims that he is a cattle drover; that he lives in Mendota, Ill., and left home on Monday for Boston to attend a lawsuit. He gives his name as E. C. JORDAN. He had no money in his pocket, but had several railroad tickets. He says he has a daughter living near Portland, Me. He will be kept in the Rome, N. Y., Poorhouse until his friends are heard from.

ALTONA, Penn., June 12.—THOMAS DUKE, another incendiary, has been arrested here. There are four of them now in jail, and three out on bail.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 12.—JOHN DUNTON, a resident of Bath, committed suicide here to-night, by throwing himself under a gravel train on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, by which he was instantly killed. He was a young man, with a family, and has been insane for the last ten days, caused by financial difficulties.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 12.—ALEXANDER H. STEVENS has recovered from his recent illness, caused by accident.

The Labor Problem in the South.

From the Macon, Ga., Journal, June 7.

We find an almost unanimous response, on the part of the journals of the South that have spoken on the subject, to the proposition laid down in this paper with reference to the substitution of Chinese for negro labor. It is a question whose solution will soon be upon us, and that will demand prompt consideration and speedy action. Every planter who hired hands this year knows how difficult it was for him to procure not alone the quality, but the quantity he desired, and there is nothing happening to assure him that those difficulties will be anything but aggravated next year. If the system of large plantations and numerous laborers, all working under one head, is to stand—and only that system, we maintain, can keep the cotton crop up to average figures—the labor to cultivate them must come from somewhere else than the negro ranks.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Fourth and Final Day of the June Meeting.

LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLAGE.

Bacon, Plantagenet, General Duke, General Yorke and Remorseless the Winners.

Yesterday, the fourth and final day of the Jerome Park Spring meeting, was the finest as regards the weather and the largest in point of attendance that the Jockey Club have had during their week's racing carnival. Attracted by the glorious weather, and the splendid programme of sport promised by the card of the day's racing, the *elite* of the fashionable world of the Empire City thronged yesterday to Serome Park Course. Never before was witnessed such an immense cavalcade of elegant equipages and carriages of every kind as thronged the Central Park and the new avenue to the course, as was presented yesterday on the above line of route. Superb four-in-hands, elegantly appointed teams, tandems and light road wagons rolled on in endless succession to the scene of sport, thronged with the fashion, youth, beauty and intellect of New-York. Fully fifteen thousand people must have been assembled on the track, and among the distinguished turfmen present we recognized Major Doswell, of Virginia; Governor Bowie and Mr. Hall, of Maryland, and Governor Hoffman, of New-York; Messrs. Travis, Hunter, Belmont, Cameron, Sanford, Purdy, Morris, Jerome, Moss, Littell, Coffey, Babcock, Eckerson, O'Donnell, Turnbull, Wilkes, Todd, Puryear, Watson, Constable, Denison, Crawford, Withers, Forbes, Chamberlain, Mills, Genet, McCoy, Fellows, &c. of New-York; H. P. McGrath, Captain Moore, General Buford, of Kentucky; General Cheatham, of Louisiana; McConnell, of Ohio, and a host of others. Among the most distinguished equipages on the road that we noticed were the superb four-in-hands of Messrs. BELMONT, VYSE and FELLOWS; for the purchase of the latter elegant quartette of bays, of matchless beauty and speed, we understand the Emperor of the French is now negotiating, through his Private Secretary. Among the double teams we noticed Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH, with a handsome pair of dapple grays, accompanied by his lady, Miss HILTON and Miss SAXE; Judge SHANDLEY, with a pair of elegant bays; BARNEY WILLIAMS with a fine pair of bays; J. MILLS and Mr. SCHENCK, both driving pairs of the same color, bays; C. RANSOM, with a pair of brown mares; C. L. FROST, with a pair of bays; E. BROOKS, bays; Mr. HOWLAND, with a fine team of browns; E. L. TAYLOR, behind a pair of blacks; FRANCIS SKIDDY, with a fancy matched team, gray and black; G. WILMERDING, with a pair of bays; M. CUSHMAN, with a bay and black; GEORGE MCLEAN, behind a pair of bays; Commissioner BRENNAN, with a team of blacks, and a host whose names we have not space to enumerate.

The racing throughout was the best witnessed during the meeting, and afforded unbounded gratification to the thousands who patronized the day's sport. The grand and Club stands were filled with the most select and distinguished of New-York society, and the American Jockey Club are steadily progressing in rendering the amusements of the racing turf popular with all classes. The Club-house piazzas were occupied by a brilliant array of ladies, and the sweet strains of DODWORTH's fine band swept across the narrow valley to the grand stand. In Mr. JOHN HOEY's elegant and cosy box, that genial gentleman Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, dispensed his courteous and princely hospitalities to his friends, who appear to be innumerable from the unceasing current that set in the directiono f the box in which his elegant and inexhaustible collation was spread. In the bars of the grand stand, refreshments, moderate in cost and excellent in quality, were obtainable by the thirsty multitude, yet order, sobriety and propriety pervaded the vast mass of spectators. The Police arrangements, under Captain WILSON, were admirable, while it is only necessary to state that Mr. THEODORE MOSS had the contract of the ticket and other executive departments, to give assurance of the perfect manner in which they were conducted.

The hurdle race, which opened the sport, was regarded as a certainty by the turf *cognoscenti* for *Lobelia*, who was meeting both *Harry Booth* and *Bacon* on better terms than in the previous hurdle race. But the mare seemed to have lost the great turn of speed she once possessed, and gave such a specimen of at Saratoga, for although she took her leaps well, she could not live the pace and tired so perceptibly at the last jump that she could not clear it, but fell, injuring her rider severely. *Bacon* turned the tables this time on *Harry Booth*, and the latter, who ran a good, game race home, was obliged to be content with second money.

The Jockey Club Handicap produced one of the finest races ever seen. Of the six starters, only the favorite, the *Uncle Vic* colt, *Plantagenet* and *Abdel Kader*, were actually in the race after the first mile, and the *Uncle Vic* colt showed that speed, and not staying, is his forte, for he was unable to repeat his Fordham Stakes' victory, and finished an inglorious third. The struggle between *Plantagenet* and *Abdel Kader* up the stretch was magnificent, and we think that if HURDY DURHAM had not been too sanguine and confident and easing his horse, the result would not have been a dead heat, as it was. In the deciding heat, the same intense interest was centered in the horses from start to finish, each alternately leading, and running locked together so that a sheet would have covered the pair. *Plantagenet's* gameness, inherited from his great sire *Planet*, (one of the best and gamest horses that ever looked through a bridle, and who promises, if he has a chance, to become as brilliantly renowned at the stud as he was on the turf,) finally enabled him to outlast Mr. DOSWELL's horse, who might probably find some slight consolation in the reflection that he was beaten by a son of his own famous racer, *Planet*.

The star of the Athlone stable, which glowed so brightly in the handicap, paled before another son of *Planet* and the great mare *Albine*, who once eclipsed his fame by beating him; for although a great favorite at odds against the field, owing to her victory in the Westchester Cup, she could not live three miles with *General Yorke*, and had to succumb to Dr. WELDON's mare *Flora McIvor* in the struggle for second place. The winner had shown his capability for going a distance at Narragansett Park last Summer, yet he was so little thought of that he was sold in the field. The running of *Vespucius*, *Plantagenet* and *General Yorke* at thi meeting, all three winners, ought to call the attention of turfmen to their promising sire, *Planet*.

General Duke managed to beat *Metairie* over the mile and three-quarters for the Consolation Purse, and *Remorseless* placed the two-year old sweepstakes to Mr. MORRIS' credit without much difficulty, she having only a solitary opponent. The meeting, although not favored with fine weather on the three previous days, was highly successful in a racing point of view.

The hurdle race, a handicap for all ages, for a purse of $600, with the entrance money, (five per cent. on the amount of the purse) for the second horse, had four horses entered, all of which started. These were R. SHEA's b. h. *Bacon*, late *Underwood*, aged, carrying 148 pounds; H. B. TODD's b. h. *Harry Booth*, six years, 154 pounds; JAS. THOMPSON's b. g., five years, by *Simon Kenton*, 134 pounds; and MCCONNELL and THOMPSON's br. m. *Lobelia*, six years, 143 pounds. Compared with the weights carried the horses in the previous hurdle race, ran on the first day of the meeting, *Bacon* carried two pounds more in this race, *Harry Booth* eight pounds more, *Lobelia* precisely the same weight, and THOMPSON's horse five pounds less. *Lobelia* had been third, beaten four lengths from the winner, (*Harry Booth*, in the first hurdle race,) and as the two horses then finished before her had both additional weight to take up it was the opinion of the *cognoscenti* that she would be able to beat them both and win the race, as the chance of the fourth opponent (the *Simon Kenton* gelding) was held in slight estimation in consequence of his indifferent performance in the previous hurdle race. ROCHE, as before, had the mount on *Lobelia*, MIDGELY rode *Bacon*, PEPPER was on *Harry Booth*, and GRIFFIN the *Kenton* gelding. In the pools *Lobelia* had the call over the others, selling for $200, against *Bacon's* $105, and *Booth* and *Thompson's* $105; the betting being very heavy on the race both in the ring and in pools. The start took place at the head of the three-quarter mile course, inside the regular track, the distance being one mile and three-quarters and over six hurdles. *Bacon* was first off, with *Harry Booth* second, *Thompson* third, and *Lobelia* fourth, but as they went over the first hurdle, placed at the base of the Club-house hill, *Harry Booth* was in front, with *Bacon* second, and *Lobelia* in the rear. Coming to the third hurdle, midway on the lower stretch, *Harry Booth* was leading two lengths, with *Bacon* three lengths before the favorite, who had now taken third place. Half-way up the quarter stretch was the third hurdle, which all horses took in fine style in the same relative positions. As they went past the judges' stand the first time *Booth* was two lengths ahead of *Bacon*, who had the favorite at his saddle-girths; *Thompson* six lengths behind *Lobelia*. There was no change in this order as they went around the upper end, and to the base of the Club-house hill, where the fourth hurdle was located, and which *Booth* cleared finely, but *Bacon*, hitting it hard, knocked it flat on the ground, leaving the road clear for the two following horses. The favorite now tried to close on the leaders, and she got to *Bacon's* quarters, but could not gain another inch on him, although ROCHE was calling upon her to do her utmost. As they came up the home-stretch, *Lobelia's* backers, and their name was legion, had their hopes momentarily excited by seeing her make a brush and close up the gap a little, but the leap at the next hurdle dispelled their hopes of her winning. *Bacon* had passed *Booth* after they had entered the stretch, and MIDGELY, his jockey, riding in magnificent style, kept his horse well together for the leap, which was safely effected a length before *Booth*, whom PEPPER landed over it in fine style. But *Lobelia*, from the too-great anxiety of her rider to make up his lost ground, which upset his judgment of distance, took the jump too soon over the hurdle, and the mare struck it and fell, throwing ROCHE heavily, and her chance was at once extinguished. A fine race home ensued between *Bacon* and *Harry Booth*, but MIDGELY never lost the advantage he had gained at the last hurdle, and, amid great cheering, won the race by a length—*Booth* second and *Thompson* third. Time—3:33¾. The rider of *Lobelia* sustained some severe injuries, having his collar bone and two ribs broken by the heavy fall. The time was 8¼ seconds faster than the first hurdle race, but the track was in much better order.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle-race, handicap for all ages; premium, $600; entrance-money to be given to second horse; one and three-quarter miles, over six hurdles.

Richard Shea's b. h. Bacon, late Underwood, aged, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, (Midgely,)	1
H. B. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, aged 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blonde, (Pepper,)	2
Jas. Thompson's b. g., aged 5 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, (Griffin,)	3
McConnell & Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, (Roche,)	fell.

Time, 3:33¾.

The Jockey Club handicap for all ages, two miles, $100 entrance, half-forfeit, with $1,000 added by the Jockey Club, had six runners out of the fifteen acceptances. These were Mr. O'FALLON's b. h. *Plantagenet*, 5 years, 117 pounds; Mr. BUFORD's br. h. *Eminence*, 4 years, 108 pounds; Mr. NICHOL's b. h. *Abdel Kader*, 4 years, 108 pounds; Mr. SANFORD's br. f. *La Polka*, 4 years, 104 pounds; and Mr. ECKERSON's b. f. *Bonnie Braes*, 4 years, 102 pounds; and his ch. c. by *Uncle Vic*, 4 years, 102 pounds. The last named horse had won the Fordham Stakes handicap on the first day of the meeting in such fine style that he was at once installed the first favorite, *Plantagenet*, the property of that whole-souled and highly esteemed turfman, Mr. O'FALLON, of St. Louis, being next in esteem, and strongly supported alike by his owner and his numerous friends. In the pools Mr. WALDEN's (the trainer for Mr. ECKERSON,) entry, sold for $600; *Plantagenet*, $400; *Eminence*, $125; *Abdel Kader*, $110, and *La Polka*, $102. HENNESSEY rode *Uncle Vic* colt, HARDY DARHAM was on *Plantagenet*, FINNEY rode *Eminence*, DRISCOLL, *La Polka*, WILLIAMS *Abdel Kader*, and PALMER *Bonny Braes*, the latter being started to assist the *Uncle Vic* colt. After some delay, owing to the obstinacy of *Eminence* who could not be got to join his horses and had to be backed up to the post, the flag fell to a good send-off; *Plantagenet* and the *Uncle Vic* colt being the first two off, with *La Polka* next, and *Bonny Braes* fourth. Rounding the turn, some changes ensued, *La Polka* going to the front, with *Abdel Kader* in close attendance on her as they passed the quarter-pole; *Plantagenet* third, and the favorite fourth. Skirting the base of the Club-house bluff, *Bonny Braes* took second place to *La Polka*, who led two lengths here; the representative of the Athlone stable third, and the favorite last of the lot. When they came in sight after disappearing behind the hill, the *Uncle Vic* colt had become third to *Plantagenet* and *Bonny Braes*, *La Polka*, unable to live the pace, having fallen far behind. *Plantagenet* held his lead gallantly on the lower and quarter stretches, *Abdel Kader* now being his immediate follower, with *Uncle Vic* third, and they passed under the string on the first mile in these positions. There was no further change until after they had passed the quarter pole, when WILLIAMS shot in front with *Abdel Kader*, and led *Plantagenet* a clear length around the hill, amid the exultant cheering of the fielders, who were in hopes of another favorite being defeated and another outsider triumphant. The favorite was lying third, but his backers were trembling for their investments on him, while the remaining three horses were already out of the race. *Abdel Kader* held his lead until fairly into the home-stretch, when DURHAM challenged with *Plantagenet*, and a splendid struggle between the pair ensued. At the distance *Plantagenet* was a length clear, and DURHAM flourished his whip in anticipated triumph, but his exultation was premature, for *Abdel Kader* came again with a tremendous rush, caught *Plantagenet* in the last few strides, and made so close a finish of it that the judges were unable to decide which had the best of it, and decided it a dead heat. The *Uncle Vic* was third, beaten three lengths; the rest unplaced. Time, 3:43. Judges ordered the race to be run after the last event on the day's card, and although the owner of *Abdel Kader* was willing to divide the stakes, Mr. O'FALLON determined to run it out, and we therefore give here the result of the deciding heat.

The betting between the two dead-heaters was very heavy, *Plantagenet* and *Abdel Kader* being alternately the favorites in the pools. The ring betting was even between the pair, and thousands of dollars changed hands on the result. *Abdel Kader* went off with the lead, and made the pace hot for the first mile, which was run in 1:51, both horses passing under the string locked together. Around the upper turn, and past the quarter-pole, the pair went head and head, but on skirting the Club-house hill *Abdel Kader* was half a length ahead, and DURHAM was giving *Plantagenet* the whip. On the third quarter *Abdel Kader* drew clear of the Athlone representative, whose rider was rousing him occasionally with the cat gut, as he is a sluggish horse and requires being kept constantly going. *Abdel Kader* was still in front as they turned into the stretch, and shouts arose from his backers as it was seen that HARDY was giving *Plantagenet* the whip; but they died away speedily when they also saw WILLIAMS calling upon his horse with both whip and spur, half way up the stretch. At the lower end of the stand *Abdel Kader* had the best of it, but *Plantagenet*, answering with wonderful gameness, and honesty to the call made upon him, gradually got to his rival's head, collared him at the distance, and after one of the finest and most exciting finishes ever witnessed on any race-course, beat him to the score by half a length. The cheering was tremendous at this brilliant finale of a magnificent race and meeting. [illegible] 3:42.

SECOND RACE.—Jockey Club Handicap, for all ages; two miles; $100 entrance added by the Club.

J. J. O'Fallon's Plantagenet, 5 years, by Planet, dam Rosa Bonheur	1
Thos. S. Nichole's Abdel Kader, 4 years, by Australian, dam Rescue	2
R. W. Walden's Colt by Uncle Vic, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter	3
Thos. Buford's Eminence, 4 years, by Lexington, dam sister to Vandal	0
M. H. Sanford's La Polka, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Dance	0
R. W. Walden's Bonny Braes, 4 years, by Balrownie, dam Pasta	0

Time—3:43. Deciding heat—3:42.

The Consolation Purse, for horses beaten at this meeting, had three entries, *General Duke*, *Metairie* and *Viley*; the winner receiving a purse of $600, distance one mile and three-quarters. *General Duke* sold for $470, *Metairie* for $275, and *Viley* for $65. *Metairie* made the running for a mile and a half, with the favorite a length behind him, when the latter went up, challenged *Metairie*, and after a most exciting and closely-contested race beat him home by a length and a half in 3:12½.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Premium, $600, for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; for horses beaten during the meeting; if beaten more than once, allowed seven pounds.

C. Littlefield's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla	1
R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Katona	2
Bowie & Hall's b. h. Viley, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star	3

Time—3:12½.

The three-mile race, for a purse of $1,000, dash of three miles, had five runners—*General Yorke*, *Banshee*, *Flora McIvor*, *Fleetwing*, and *Eminence*. *Banshee* was the favorite at $200 to $100 on the field, freely offered, for she had won the Westchester Cup easily on the second day of the meeting from a field of good horses. *Eminence* and *Fleetwing* led to the quarter-pole, when the latter took the lead, and passed under the string two lengths ahead of *General Yorke* on the first mile, the favorite being last. Going around the hill, *General Yorke* went to the front, and, with *Banshee* in close attendance, they passed the judges' stand on the second mile; *Fleetwing* third and *Flora McIvor* fourth. On the next quarter BROWNIE made a rush with *Flora McIvor*, and passing *Fleetwing*, whose bolt was now shot, took sides with the favorite, and after racing with her a short distance, quitted her in hot pursuit of *General Yorke*. The latter, however, had the race in hand, and although *Flora* made a determined effort to reach the *General*, she was unsuccessful, and the latter won by two lengths; ten lengths separating *Flora* from the favorite, and the others beaten off. Time—5:38¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium $1,000, for all ages; dash of three miles.

R. W. Walden's ch. h. General York, 5 years, by Planet, dam Albine	1
J. W. Weldon's b. m. Flora McIvor, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Floride	2
J. J. O'Fallon's b. m. The Banshee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Balloon	3
George Walden's ch. h. Fleetwing, aged, by Balrownie, dam Rhoda	0
Thomas Buford's br. h. Eminence, 4 years, by Lexington, dam sister to Vandal	0

Time—5:38¾.

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes for colts and fillies of 1867, $200 each, half forfeit, five furlongs, had seven entries, of which Mr. MORRIS' ch. f. *Remorseless* and Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. by *Censor*, started. *Remorseless* was the favorite at $100 to $70, and she won after making the running pretty easily, by a length. Time—1:07¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for colts and fillies foaled in 1867; $2,000 each, half forfeit; distance, five furlongs.

F. Morris' b. f. Remorseless, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity	1
Aug. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam Imported Maud	2

Time—1:07¾.

The Turf in Maryland—New Race-Course at Baltimore.

The formation of the new race-course at Baltimore is proceeding steadily, and by the Fall of 1870—when it will be inaugurated—Maryland will possess one of the most perfect race-tracks in America. The people of the State vie with the citizens of Baltimore in their love their glorious sports of the turf, and their noble desire to possess a track worthy of the ancient racing renown of Maryland. The State authorities and the City Government have each given $25,000 toward the construction of the course, and, thanks to the energetic exertions of the Governor, Hon. ODEN BOWIE, himself an ardent lover of the turf, an additional $50,000 has been raised by subscription. The inauguration meeting, to be held in the Fall of 1870, will surpass in racing interest and importance any previous turf carnival in the magnitude and value of the stakes to be run for. The Dinner-Party Stakes, a sweepstakes race of two miles for three-year-old colts and fillies, $1,000 entrance, half forfeit, to be run for at this inauguration meeting, originated, as its name implies, at a distinguished dinner party at Saratoga last Summer, at which were present some of the leading spirits of the American turf. It was an impromptu stake, and closed before the company separated, with seven subscribers. An earnest wish having been expressed by many outsiders to be admitted to such a popular and important stake, the original subscribers very courteously consented to reopen the stakes for a few weeks; and when it closed, on the 10th of October last, there were twenty-nine entries to it, all the best strains of blood in the country being represented. At Mr. WATSON's sale, last Wednesday, when the subject of the Dinner-Party Stakes race was discussed among the influential turfmen present, it was determined, with the object of giving the Baltimore Association a good start off, to open two additional stakes, to be called the "Breakfast Stakes" and the "Supper Stakes." The "Breakfast Stakes" is for four-year olds only, $500 entrance, half forfeit, two-mile heats, and five to fill. The "Supper Stakes" is for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, ten to fill; dash of one mile.

Numerous entries were at once guaranteed, but the stakes will not close until Aug. 1, of this year, at Saratoga. With a good race-course, an efficient executive, and three such attractive stakes as the above to give éclat and interest to their inauguration meeting, the Baltimore Association have certainly a brilliant prospect of success before them.

PERSONAL.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will take charge of the Church of the Messiah, New-York, on the first Sunday in October.

Mr. COLFAX and a party of personal friends go to the Pacific early in August, and, after a visit to the Yosemite, will probably make the tour through Oregon and up the Columbia, and back through Idaho to Salt Lake valley.

The Springfield *Republican* says: Governor BOUTWELL spent Thursday night at the Massasoit House on his way home for a brief visit. He is in good health and spirits, and expects to reduce the debt over fifty millions this year; and, if Congress will give him power, refund the whole of it at four or four and a half per cent. If he had the authority now, he could change a large part of it at once into a four and a half per cent. long bond.

A private letter from Judge CHASE, received in Boston on Friday, states that in case the business of the Court he is holding in Raleigh, Va., is finished in season, he shall endeavor to be present at the Jubilee next week.

Dr. Brink, ex-United States Consul to the City of Mexico, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. A. Brandegee, of New-London, and Hon. E. W. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, and General Baxter, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, is at the Gladstone House.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of Messrs. MUNROE & Co., Paris, from May 21 to May 28, 1869:

New-York—Geo. L. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Balstier, Mrs. and Miss Shimmin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. H. De Forest, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Miss H. S. Carnes, Lockwood De Forest, Mrs. H. J. Lawrence, H. S. Ward, John W. Deering and wife, Marshall Robbins and Mrs. L. S. Robbins, Mrs. A. P. Burnett, Mrs. F. P. Duvall, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Forsyth, Major Held and family, Henry S. Spadone, Mrs. A. F. Smith and Miss Florence Smith, Elliot Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Brown, Francis G. Young, S. D. McPierson, A. A. Cowles, A. P. Fitch, John Sevier, Wm. F. Forby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newton Sears, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. White, Miss Worth, C. A. Righter, Wm. J. Knapp and wife, George Eustis, Chas. Danforth Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Witherbe, Miss Jennie W. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brown and daughter, Dr. Thos. F. Cock and wife, Miss Catlin, Miss Edwards, H. E. Spadone, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mackenzie, Miss Adrienne Webster, Mr. L. B. Crocker and Miss Crocker, Mr. John Gray and Frank Gray, Mrs. J. S. Mackaye, E. A. Spring, Wm. Foulke, Jr., and Miss Amelia Foulke, Wm. Foulke, Mrs. B. F. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tryon, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Lowrey and family, Wm H. Vanderbilt, Colonel Bayard Clarke and family, Mrs. A. Reed and family, Edward Fithian and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Alger, W. C. Dunton and family, C. H. A. Carter, Chas. W. and Mrs. Darling, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Hunt, Rob. Geo. Remson and family, Frank Moore, J. H. Wainwright and family, Bayard Clarke, Jr., R. W. Hurlbut, Miss B. Hurlbut, F. H. Hurlbut, J. C. Heywood, Colonel Geo. G. de L. Byron and 2 sons, S. Bradford, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. E. Bliss, Hon. E. B. Washburn, American Minister.

Boston—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. E. Goddard, Mrs. B. F. Loring and family, J. Q. A. Warren, Geo. Bemis, Mrs. W. W. Goddard and Miss H. Goddard, Dr. C. F. Winslow and family, Joseph A. Rogers, Sidney Everett, John O. Sargent.

Wm. Cross and wife, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Theo. Payne, Miss Payne, Theo. F. Payne, Warren Payne, San Francisco; Dr. Washington M. Ryer and wife, San Francisco; Geo. Chandler, Misses Mary and Fanny Chandler, Worcester, Mass.; Chas. D. Wrenn, Ohio; Miss Fanny Lemmon, Baltimore; Mrs. Chas. Carroll and Miss Mary Carroll, Baltimore; Miss Carter Thompson, Mrs. Horsey, Baltimore; M. McParlin, Cincinnati; Jacob Resor and son, Frank Resor, Cincinnati; Chas. J. Bernsteil, San Francisco; A. S. Patton, D. D., Misses Ida B. and Mary S. Patton, Utica; John B. Mulford, W. L. Nicole, Newburg, N. Y.; E. A. Crocker, Massachusetts; A. H. Bullock and wife, Massachusetts; A. W. Henderson, Chicago; E. W. Lehman and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Polk, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parsons, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilstach, Philadelphia; E. W. Fiske, Brooklyn; Misses S. R. and A. L. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; Albert R. Leeds, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John Bertram, Salem, Mass.; Miss Jennie Coyle, Detroit; Lewis B. Parsons and Miss S. E. Parsons, St. Louis; A. D. Jessup and Miss Jessup, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. E. R. Stone, Washington, D. C.; Geo. McCammon, Cincinnati; James McGansen and wife, Charles F. Gansen, Buffalo; F. A. Hamilton, London; George C. Wilson, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. M. King and family, New-Haven; Miss Fanny Styles, New-Haven; S. M. Hogan, New-Haven; L. M. Whilldin, Philadelphia; A. H. Blanchard, Indiana; James F. Hibbard, Indiana; Edward Norton, San Francisco; Clark Fisher, Trenton; George Crowther, Leeds; Mrs. Scott Moncrief, Scotland; General R. O. Tyler, E. S. Noel, Nashville, Tenn.; Manuel Guillen, San Francisco; Miss H. A. Hurlbutt, Massachusetts.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET ROAD.

The Commissioners Refuse to Issue a Certificate to the Incorporated Company.

The franchise of the railroad through Twenty-third-street, from the North River to the East River, was sold on June 2 to Mr. SIDNEY A. YEOMANS for $150,000, acting for himself and others who have since been incorporated under the General Railroad act, with the name of "The Twenty-third-street Railroad Company." Yesterday was the time fixed for the completion of the sale and payment of the purchase money. The President and Treasurer of the railroad corporation accordingly appeared at the Comptroller's office and tendered to Mayor HALL and the other Commissioners in attendance the sum of $150,000 in cash—the amount of Mr. YEOMANS' bid—at the same time exhibiting the assignment of Mr. YEOMANS, and his written declaration that his bid was made on behalf of the Company. Mr. YEOMANS was also in attendance requesting the certificate to be issued to the Company. But much to the surprise of everybody concerned, the Commissioners refused to accept the money or to execute the certificate, upon the technical ground that they had sold the franchise to Mr. YEOMANS alone, and would execute the certificate only to him. And here the matter stands at pres-

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A BIRTHDAY.

O soul of mine, wrapped up in clay,
How shall I greet thee on this day
When first began thy earthly memory?
So brief, and yet so long appears
Thy little course of tangled years,—
I know not whether smiles or tears
For thee, alas, should have the victory.

In middle age how many a one
We may recount, beloved and gone
Thither, whence souls can have no second birth!
The sacred source from which I came
To me is but a cherished name;
Yet I believe her love the same
As when with us she lingered here on earth.

So for a little further space
We miss each unforgotten face.
About our festal table few are found
Who knew us in that earlier day
When sunlight makes a longer stay;
Ere deepening night and shadows gray
Mix with the cares that blacken slowly round.

O vanity of vanities!
What profits it that all the lies
Of this world—smile and flatter as it will—
Should now so nakedly be seen?
We know them well; and yet, I ween,
At forty-five, as at fifteen,
A thousand times deceived, we trust them still.

So not in vain the net is spread;
Nor till the silly birds are fled
To countries that we know not, shall they rest
Safe from the fowler's false decoys;
The shining glass, the empty joys,
The paltry cages, and the toys
Winning away the souls that should be blest.

My birthday! Still at forty-five,
As at the first, we toil and strive,
Building up petty schemes from day to day.
It is a piteous history
Of time misused, and hopes that flee,
And blessed opportunity
In mercy sent, forever cast away.

It is enough; imaginings
Like these are fruitless; and the wings
Of our weak souls are palsied as we gaze
So near upon the myriad eyes
Of all these threatening mysteries.
Thrice happy they whose strength relies
On His strong hand in whom are all our ways.
—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

JACK HAVILAND.

From Chambers' Journal.

I.

Jack Haviland was a fair specimen of public-school training. He had spent six years at Eton, and had been successively "plucked" in three examinations—for the University, the Army, and the Civil Service of India. To the examiners of Oxford, he had declared that Moses was the son of Adam; to those of Chelsea, that Heligoland was an island in Africa; and to those at Burlington House, that the leader of the first crusade was William of Orange. These brilliant answers having failed to convince the authorities, he had made up his mind that the public services had entered into a league against him, which it was vain to resist.

This resolution was the easier to keep as Jack Haviland had no one to goad him to active exertion. His only living relative was a maiden aunt. But this lady having viewed with extreme disfavor the results of his scholastic trials, and Jack having heard from her own lips that the provision intended to be set down for him in her will would probably amount to one shilling sterling, he had wisely reflected that the possession of an aunt of this kind was as good as having none at all; and he had made arrangements in consequence.

Happily for him, he was not altogether destitute of means. He enjoyed two hundred pounds a year of his own and a cottage by the sea. But this was all he had in the world; and his prospects of ever obtaining more were excessively slender. However, he was of a gay, light-hearted temper; always ready to take the bright view of things; and looking upon life as a sort of game of football, in which it was absurd to mind a few kicks on the shins. Disappointments which would have hopelessly soured less happy minds than his, had left his soul as calm as a Summer lake. He really did not know what it was to be put out; and the hardest epithet he ever applied to the numerous ills which checker life was, that this or that was "rather awkward," an ejaculation he used indiscriminately on the breaking of a meerschaum pipe, the being stumped out in a county match, or the losing of fifty pounds.

With such a disposition it was but natural that Jack should have many friends. He was a universal favorite with all who had ever known him; and in the snug seaport where his dwelling was there was no man so thoroughly popular. He was always doing a good turn for somebody. His mission on earth seemed to be to oblige people. If any service was to be rendered to man, woman or child, any commission executed, any important errand run, he was the person to do it. He belonged to every soup and clothing club in the place. Beggars knew him by name, and touched their hats to him in the street. Stray dogs followed him home at nights with the certainty of being housed and fed. He was an out-and-out good fellow, that was the truth of it; and he had as pleasant and cheery a face as it was possible to meet with in any town of England, from Land's End Point to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Of course he was young; and this fact, added to his vigor of limb and handsome features, made him the abject slave of womankind.

In the morning he was to be seen rushing, breathless and hot, along the Marine Parade with six or eight parcels under his arm: these were worsteds he had been sorting for Mrs. Curry-combe, the rector's wife. Two hours later, he might be detected on his way to Mr. Maydew's villa with a heavy cargo of sensation novels in tow. In the afternoon, it was Miss Bohea wanted to consult about her parrot. In the evening, Mrs. Colonel Bowlemdown expected him to tea. Jack Haviland was anywhere and everywhere when wanted. All the ladies of the town had a joint-stock interest in him; and it was a sort of rivalry among them as to which should lay the most frequent taxes upon his ever cheerful remedies.

Under these circumstances, it was not without a certain emotion that the female population of Shingle-super-mare began to reflect, that for six weeks past and more Mr. Jack had been much less frequently seen than formerly. His appearances upon the parade had become unaccountably few and far between. Two projected picnics had been given up from his inability to attend at them; and three dinner parties had actually taken place without his having been present among the guests. The ladies of Shingle began to murmur. This desertion was something quite novel and strange. It could not be put up with at any price; and something must be done to find out the why and the wherefore of such highly censurable conduct. An ambassador—in the person of Thomas, Mrs. Maydew's "buttons"—was dispatched to the shirker's abode, to inquire if any mishap had befallen him. But Thomas returned no wiser than he had gone. Mr. Haviland, he reported, was not at home. His housekeeper had stated, upon cross-examination, that of late he had taken to leaving the house at 10 A. M. and not returning till night; but whence and from what cause such a vagabondizing humor, neither Mrs. Nuffin (the housekeeper) nor he (Thomas) could explain.

This news caused a mighty commotion when Mrs. Maydew gave it out at Mrs. M'Hotscone's tea-party. The whole party burst into exclamations. Mrs. M'Hotscone declared it "very strange now;" Mrs. Maydew pronounced it "incomprehensible;" Mrs. Curry-combe thought it "unkind;" Miss Bohea hoped "that nothing might come of it." And then all these ladies remained for a moment silent; for the same thought had traversed all their minds,—a horrid thought, which caused them of a sudden to bridle up together and, each in secret, to vow vengeance upon the culprit. If Mr. Jack Haviland was nowhere to be found, it must surely be that he had been enthralled. But none save woman could have done this deed; and so—logical but bitter conclusion!—Mr. Jack Haviland was no doubt in love!

II.

Alas, poor Jack! Not even upon him had the elfin god any pity. Right in the centre of his good stout heart had the barbed arrow struck; and it was of no use trying to pull it out. There it was, and there it must stay through sorrow and joy, through day and night, till gray old years and Father Time deemed well to close the wound.

He had fallen in love! Yes, one day on the beach, while picking up pebbles with the little M'Hotscones. The weather was cloudy and the sea was running high. The wind, like an ill-bred urchin, was romping about over land and water, covering people with spray and casting up sea-weed in gigantic handfuls, to throw at the passers-by. The little M'Hotscones were merry and soused. Jack Haviland had seen his hat disappear in the gust, and sail in triumph up the British Channel.

Everything was going on well, when, of a sudden, br-r-r-oum! crash! and a monstrous wave, as big as a house, burst foaming, raging, and splashing on the beach. Away, with howls of terror, rushed the little M'Hotscones, abandoning a whole fortress of pebbles to the fury of the elements. Away also rushed a whole bevy of nursery-maids, children, and startled young ladies, like leaves in Autumn before a southwest wind. Screams and laughter mingled with the noise, and br-r-r-oum! crash! down came a second wave. This time the last remaining stragglers took to flight, but not quite fast enough to prevent two pretty maidens, who had been wandering too near the shore, from being overtaken by the treacherous tide, and bathed up to their waists in water. In ten seconds, Jack, who had been on the lookout, was bearing them both up in his arms. There was a great deal of pretty crying, a great deal of alarm in the tearful blue eyes, a great deal of sudden paleness on the little pink cheeks; but, on the whole, there was more fright than hurt. Before the third big wave had burst its bounds, both were standing high and dry, and not very much the worse for the wetting. As was natural, however, Jack protested strenuously against their going home in their wet clothes. His own cottage was a hundred yards off. They must come there and dry themselves, while he sent up to their house to get them other dresses. There was no refusing. A silver flask had already been produced from Jack's breast-pocket, and the contents soon brought a warm glow back to the pallid faces. The two young ladies began to stammer their thanks to their rescuer; next they began to laugh at their own wretched plight: and by the time the cottage was reached the accident had become a joke, and they were little geese to have ever felt so frightened at it.

This was the beginning of Jack's misfortune. The two young ladies were cousins, and both of about the same age,—eighteen. One was Miss Lucy Chatfield; the other, Miss Annie Heywood. It was Miss Lucy who spoke to Jack, and told him this. Her father, Mr. Chatfield, was a rich city merchant, who lived in London all the week, and only came down to Shingle from Saturday till Monday. Miss Lucy had no mother, and Annie Heywood was staying with her on a visit. Miss Lucy hoped that Mr. Haviland (whose card she put in her muff) would come and call on them; papa would be delighted to see him; and "Annie and I"—this was said with a blush—should be very glad to thank him again. The address was Beauchamp Villa, on the road to the cliff.

When Miss Lucy Chatfield and Miss Annie Heywood had come out of Jack's room, where they had put on the warm dresses brought down to them by their maid,—when they had shaken hands with him, and gone away smiling in the most prosaic of four-wheeled flies, our hero felt as though two rays of sunshine had left his dwelling. The cottage seemed dark, and Jack felt miserable. He picked up a tiny wet glove which he knew to be Miss Lucy's, and kissed it. After that he ran to the almanac to see what day it was, and almost swooned with joy to find it was Friday, and that consequently, as Mr. Chatfield would be at home on the morrow, he might call with perfect propriety at Beauchamp Villa. That evening he absented himself from a party where his presence was indispensable for the getting up of charades, and wandered about on the beach till 12 o'clock, just near the spot where he had saved Miss Lucy. In a word, he behaved most irrationally, and took no breakfast next morning from sheer excitement of mind.

Mr. Chatfield received him very well, and invited him to dinner on Sunday. Jack feared he should go mad when he found himself seated at table next Miss Lucy, and helping her to wine. In the drawing-room she presided at the urn, and he thought he had never tasted anything so delicious as the tea she had brewed with her own hands. He took three cups of it. Mr. Chatfield, finding him a pleasant guest, asked him to call again, which he promised to do with every intention of keeping his word. On his way home, he indulged in a delirious hornpipe by the sad sea-waves, to the mute stupefaction of a local policeman.

Love never does things by halves with such gentlemen as Mr. Jack Haviland. By the end of a week, Jack found he could think and dream of nothing else but Lucy Chatfield. He was like a man who has stared too hard at the sun, and sees a luminous spot continually dancing before his eyes. He passed his days in alternations of giddy bliss and pitiable wretchedness, according as his suit seemed to prosper or fail. He was "gone, gone all over," as he himself expressed it; and as flame, when it rages so hotly as this, is contagious, Miss Lucy herself began soon to wonder how it was that her heart fluttered so fast whenever she met Mr. Jack. At first, the meetings were confined to chance encounters on parade, once or so every other day. Gradually the meetings grew more frequent and prolonged, until at last "chance became so complaisant," that the lovers met twice a day.

And then it was that the habit of long walks set in—long walks on the cliff, in country roads, on the desert parts of the beach—anywhere where they could be alone. Lucy, no longer timid, as at first, leaned innocently on Jack's strong arm, accepting the plea that it was prudent to do so, lest another big wave should come and sweep her down. Annie Heywood, who was the constant companion of these walks, had a true feminine tact for straying a few yards before or a few yards behind, that those adorable nothings, so sweet to exchange when there are only two to hear them, might not remain unspoken in the presence of a third. Jack was happy, and Lucy was happy too. No thought of to-morrow came to mar the *naïve* illusions of their dream; they lived only in the present, loving each other more and more every day. And once, when Jack had allowed his lips to whisper the first trembling confession of his heart, he drew his arm round Lucy's waist, and kissed her; and she, happy at what he had said, and not afraid to show her happiness, did as he bade her, and returned his kiss.

III.

Two months had passed since the day when they had first met, and Jack Haviland's protracted absence from all the festivities of Shingle had begun to sow bitterness and wailing in the female camp.

The most terrible suppositions had already been set afloat by the joint ingenuity of Mrs. M'Hotscone and Miss Bohea. The local journal had solemnly announced the arrival at the Shingle of Mademoiselle Gredinette of the *corps de ballet* of the Paris Opera; and putting this fact together with the other fact of Jack's desertion, Miss Bohea inquired whether it were not possible to deduct therefrom a most scandalous conclusion. But it is fair to say that Miss Bohea remained alone of her opinion. The other ladies could not bring upon themselves to suspect Jack Haviland of so much blackness. Besides, Mademoiselle Gredinette had not remained in Shingle for more than two days, and she had been escorted both on arrival and departure by the Right Honorable the Earl of Wheezylung, a peer of the realm. While queries and wonders, suggestions and exclamations were still running riot, Mrs. Maydew appeared one Sunday morning at St. Marigold's Church, with a look of triumph on her countenance. During the whole time of service she cast looks of intelligence at Mrs. M'Hotscone, Mrs. Curry-combe, and Miss Bohea; and as soon as the service was ended she hastened out, so as to meet her friends, and tell them all about it.

"Oh! would you believe it, my dear Mrs. M'Hotscone, after all our kindness to him, to abandon us all for a girl like that?"

"Who can it be?" inquired Mrs. M'Hotscone.

"Who is it?" inquired Mrs. Curry-combe.

"Who?" gasped Miss Bohea.

"Why, none other than little Miss Chatfield, the child with auburn hair, who lives at Beauchamp Lodge, and has a father too proud to call upon any one."

"Mr. Chatfield, the banker?"

"No; he's a timber-merchant, or a drysalter, or something of the kind. He's immensely rich, and I can't make out how he can accept such a man as Jack Haviland for his son-in-law. Mr. Haviland hasn't a single sixpence."

"Not a penny," muttered Miss Bohea.

"But is it all settled then?" asked Mrs. M'Hotscone.

"I don't know, I'm sure; but I suspect it must be. Mr. Haviland no longer comes to St. Marigold's on Sunday. He doesn't like to lose sight of his little waxy-flaxy Miss for a single minute. I met him on parade this morning, going with a smiling face to Mr. Jumper's tabernacle."

"A dissenting chapel!" exclaimed Mrs. Curry-combe in horror.

"That young man has no regard for his soul," cried Miss Bohea.

"I shouldn't have believed it of him," said Mrs. M'Hotscone; and the four ladies, mortally shocked at what they had heard, wended their way all chattering together.

"We must agree to cut him," began Miss Bohea, who, from being the tenderest of Jack's admirers, had become of late the bitterest of his foes. "We must scratch him off our visiting-lists." The word scratch was pronounced with singular vehemence; so much so, that the other three ladies gave a start, then looked at each other, and finally smiled.

"After all," said Mrs. M'Hotscone, who had a warm Scotch heart, "Jack's a gud laddie, and he couldn't always remain a bachelor. He'll make a cannie bridegroom, and we'd best think of wishing him a bonny wife and a fair armful of bairns."

Miss Bohea felt it binding upon her to blush.

"If he'd only not chosen a Dissenter!" observed Mrs. Curry-combe, relenting.

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Maydew; "but we'll get him to convert his wife; you and Mr. Curry-combe will manage that, dear. What a delightful sermon that was the rector gave us this morning!"

Mrs. Curry-combe's brow cleared up entirely. "I'm glad you liked the sermon, dear; William and I worked at it together. But, dear me, here he is in person!" exclaimed the rector's wife, glancing down the street.

"Who? William?"

"No, no; Jack Haviland."

And so it was. Mr. Jack, making fearful gestures with his arms, and walking at a break-neck pace, was looming in the distance. He seemed to be unconscious of surrounding objects, and was frightfully pale.

"Why, what can have happened?" cried Mrs. Maydew; "he looked so happy this morning."

"He's not himself at all now," said Mrs. M. Hotscone, terrified.

"I think he is in a state of inebriation," observed Miss Bohea.

"Mr. Haviland! Mr. Haviland! Why, don't you intend to speak to us?" cried out Mrs. Currycombe, as Jack, with his eyes cast down, seemed about to rush by without stopping.

Jack looked up startled, raised his hat mechanically, and stared vacantly at the group. "Good morning ladies," he stammered in an altered voice. "I beg your pardon; I had not seen you."

He spoke absently, scarcely knowing what he said. Mrs. M'Hotscone took pity on him. "The poor fellow's ailing," she whispered; and the ladies, with the exception of Miss Bohea, nodded kindly, to give Jack an excuse for going his way. He made a second bow, and continued his course without looking to right or left. Something was clearly the matter with him.

"I wonder what it can be?" exclaimed the four ladies together, and they parted with every variety of conjecture and surmise.

"It's not very difficult to guess," said Miss Bohea, with an intonation of triumph; "that little Miss Chatfield must have jilted him."

At all events, not of her own accord, poor girl; for if Miss Bohea's suspicion was right in the letter, it was quite incorrect in the spirit. Jack had not been jilted; he had only been told that his dream of happiness was at an end—that was all; but was it not enough, and had he not reason to clasp his fists as he went, to vow that he was the most miserable being alive, and to plan throwing himself into the sea that very night as soon as ever the moon should have risen?

This is what had happened; Jack, that morning, had got up as usual without a cloud to dull his heart. He had breakfasted confidingly off two poached eggs, and had set out for Mr. Jumper's place of worship, righteously purposed to attend to that reverend man's exhortations, and to make himself a cheerful soul by looking as frequently as he could during service at Miss Lucy Chatfield in the pew opposite him. He had arrayed himself in his best, had stuck a bright moss-rosebud within his button-hole, and had drawn on the choicest pair of dogskin gloves, quoted four shillings and sixpence in the market. His chin new reaped, his hair well brushed, and his whiskers trimly combed, had all created the most favorable impression upon the congregation at the tabernacle. Mr. Jumper, who had detected in him a proselyte, eyed him approvingly, on ascending the pulpit; and Mrs. Jumper, who had had him shown into her pew, presented him with her hymn-book. Albeit, as the service progressed, Jack's brow began to lower.

At a quarter past eleven, neither Lucy, nor Annie Heywood, nor Mr. Chitfield had yet appeared. Twenty minutes, twenty-five, half an hour elapsed, and yet no sign of the party. Jack's brow became overcast. The sermon commenced, and Mr. Jumper, with fervid eloquence, began prophesying unpleasantries to the "miserable sinners" around him. It became evident that Lucy would not appear that day. Jack felt himself oppressed with all the terrors that the human mind, when suffering from the pains of love, can forge. He felt himself stifling in the close-packed chapel. His fears grew apace, and, to the speechless scandal of the congregation, he rose in the very midst of the sermon,—at the pathetic point where Mr. Jumper, with a view to his special conversion, was describing the joy of the black sheep who has been washed,—and bolted out.

When once outside, however, he had a moment's hope. Susan, one of the housemaids at Beauchamp Villa, was standing on the chapel steps, and as soon as he appeared, drew a letter mysteriously from her pocket, handed it him, and without saying a word disappeared. It was not in Lucy's handwriting this letter, and Jack heard his heart throb again with all its fears as he tore open the envelope. This is what he read:

My Dear Mr. Haviland: All has been discovered. Mr. Chatfield came home last night in dreadful anger, having been told by somebody, we do not know whom, that you were in the habit of going out walking with us every day. He scolded poor Lucy all the evening yesterday, and again this morning. He is the more furious, as she has held out bravely that she loves you, and will marry no one but you. I believe Mr. Chatfield will call upon you to-day, but I am afraid he will be very harsh, for he speaks most bitterly, and talks of sending off Lucy to France, and putting her in a convent if she will not promise never to speak to you again. We are both very unhappy. Lucy has cried all the morning. I send this by Susan, and am, my dear Mr. Haviland, very faithfully yours, ANNIE HEYWOOD.

Jack grew cold as he finished this letter, and we know the state in which he ran home. Fortunately, it was Sunday, and the chemists' shops were closed, or else there is no telling to what lengths he might have run, had any one been found to sell him, upon his own recognizances, a dose of Prussic acid. He ran so fast, and was so entirely absorbed in his own reflections, that he did not notice the frowning features of Mr. Chatfield, who was mounting guard outside his cottage, and who, as soon as he had rushed in with his head downcast, strode menacingly after him, and banged for ten good seconds at the door with a furious double-knock. Jack had not yet had time to take off his gloves. He opened his sitting-room door, and heard a vibrating voice inquire of his housekeeper if he were at home.

"He's just come in, sir," answered the terrified Mrs. Nuffin, who had never heard anything like that knock before.

Mr. Chatfield, without waiting to be announced, walked straight into the room where Jack Haviland was, and, confronting him with an angry stare, began abruptly: "Do you consider yourself a gentleman, Mr. Haviland?"

"I hope so," stammered poor Jack, growing very red, and feeling very guilty.

"Ah! you hope so. Well, I am glad there seems to be some doubt of the fact in your mind, for I should like to know, sir, whether you consider it becoming a gentleman to make love to a young girl during her father's absence—to profit by the circumstance of my being in London six days of the week, to sing your maudlin love-songs in a mere child's ear, and to encourage that child to open defiance and disobedience of me? I ask you, sir, do you consider that conduct becoming a gentleman?"

"I love Miss Chatfield," faltered Jack, not finding anything else to say.

"You love Miss Chatfield!" repeated the merchant, waxing more indignant as he continued to speak. "And may I ask, sir, who you are who pretend to love Miss Chatfield? What are your means of existence? How do you live? What are your claims to the hand of a young lady in my daughter's position? Are you a peer of England?"

Jack shook his head despondingly.

"A millionaire?"

Jack gave a sigh.

"A man of talent? A great author? A painter? A rising barrister?"

"I am nothing," murmured Jack.

"Are you even an honest man, Sir?" exclaimed Mr. Chatfield, raising his voice till it shook the room, and crossing his arms contemptuously.

"Ah! there, yes," cried Jack Haviland, with a red-hot glow on his face; "I may have been thoughtless, Mr. Chatfield, but I am an honest man."

"That's very easily said, Sir," rejoined the merchant, coldly. "How much have you a year?"

"I've only two hundred pounds and this cottage," answered Jack Haviland, humbly.

"But you do not intend to judge of my honesty by the extent of my fortune, I hope?"

"But indeed I do, Mr. John Haviland," answered Mr. Chatfield, with a sneer, "for if you had been the honest man you pretend yourself, you would assuredly have known, Sir, that a man lays himself open to very ugly suspicions when, having but twelve shillings a day to live upon, he makes love to the daughter of a man who has a hundred thousand pounds at his banker's."

"I swear I never thought of your fortune," cried Jack, impulsively. "Had you been poorer than I it would have been just the same. You cannot think, Mr. Chatfield, that there was ever a single mercenary wish in my love for Miss Lucy?"

"Prove it," said the merchant, sternly.

"How?" faltered Jack, feeling his heart droop within him.

"That is a strange question, Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Chatfield, pronouncing each of his words with terrible conciseness. "You tell me that you ignored the extent of my fortune. Well, I reveal it you now: my daughter will at my death have ten thousand pounds a year. If your views have been so disinterested as you now affirm, you cannot but be struck with the immense disproportion that exists between Miss Chatfield's position and yours. And if you wish me to hold you guiltless of any unworthy motives, of any fault, indeed, save that of thoughtlessness, you must know very well how you must act."

Jack became deadly pale, and drew his hand across his brow. "Yes," he said in a broken voice, "You want me to promise that I will not speak again to Miss Chatfield."

"I wish you to swear upon your word of honor as a gentleman that you will break off all further connection of any sort with my daughter. Do you promise?"

Jack hesitated a moment, and cast an imploring look at the merchant, whose features remained impassible.

"Very well," he said, sadly; "I give you my word. But I think it will be better if I go away. I will leave England to-morrow, and not return until—until—yes, until Miss Chatfield be married."

The merchant nodded: but he looked more attentively at Jack after the latter had spoken these words. There was even something like a trace of emotion about his face, and it was in a much softer voice that he said, holding out his hand, "I accept your word, Mr. Haviland, and confess that my estimate of you was a wrong one. But you must not bear me a grudge for the way I am acting. If you were in my place, you would understand that I have the welfare and happiness of my child to look to, and that I am bound to follow the promptings of my reason and my judgment."

"If I were a father, I should no doubt act as you are doing," said Jack mournfully. "I am sorry I did not think of this before; but I will go away to-morrow, and you must tell Miss—Lu—Miss Chatfield to forget me."

The merchant did not feel so satisfied with himself as he had done a moment or two before. He ought to have taken his leave, and yet he stayed.

"It will be a great inconvenience to you to go away so suddenly," he said with hesitation,—"you have probably many matters to settle; debts to pay, perhaps. Will you allow me to take these off your hands?"

"No," said Jack, quietly; "I have no debts whatever. I have nothing to settle either. I shall give this cottage to my housekeeper, who used to be my nurse; and I can start the first thing to-morrow morning."

"Are you in need of money?"

"No, thank you. I had laid by a little store for a rainy day; and the rainy day has come."

He opened his desk and showed the merchant a little heap of five-pound notes. Mr. Chatfield had become thoughtful. "You have no debts," he said, pensively, "and with two hundred pounds a year only you can manage to lay by. That speaks well for your training."

"I was very idle at school," said Jack, reddening, "and I know next to nothing; but whilst my father yet lived, that is, while I was still a child, he taught me two maxims, which he said contained the measure of all earthly wisdom: 'Don't tell lies; and don't get into debt.'"

"And you have observed these maxims?" Jack's eyes beamed truthfully at the merchant. "Yes," he said, simply.

IV.

Mr. Chatfield left Jack's cottage with a host of new reflections in his mind. For the first time in his life he began to suspect that there was something on earth as honorable as birth, great wealth or famous talent, and that was plain, unboasting honesty.

He had never been a hard man; on the contrary, he passed for generous and feeling; but in common with most men in this mercenary age, he shared the idea that human merit was always to be measured by the standard of gold, and that where gold was wanting to prop it up, virtue could never be very strong or very steadfast. He had always felt a certain contempt for poor men, and he grounded this feeling on the incontrovertible fact, that those who are obliged to battle continually against want must become narrow minded at last, from the perpetual struggle and contact with petty miseries. It had never yet occurred to him that wealth was only a relative condition, and that some men could be richer with hundreds than others with millions. But, above all, it had never yet struck his mind that a man who brings to his wedding contract a spotless name, a rigid inflexibility of principle, and a cheerful heart, happy with little, and free from greed, has more to offer than any wealth that can be expressed in figures.

After wandering about some time and nearing his house, he turned suddenly back, and went again toward the town. He knew several people among the leading families, and he called upon them all, one after another, to gather information about Jack Haviland. Everywhere he heard the same thing. If ever Nature had made a good, honest, and amiable character, it was certainly Mr. Haviland's. No man was so ready to do good: no one was so kind and even-tempered; no one so thoroughly unselfish, and so completely indulgent for the failings, vices, or caprices of others. The world is not altogether so ungrateful as it is painted. People do not always delight to repay kindness and service by slander. The astonished merchant saw more than one eye glisten with genuine tears of emotion while Jack's honest virtues were descanted on. It began to be remembered, that on no one occasion had Jack ever been heard to say an unkind thing of any one; while, on the other hand, it was everywhere confirmed that he was invariably first to take the defence of those who were accused and maligned. Again, many acts of rare and touching delicacy were quoted of him; quarrels had been appeased by his means, reconciliations effected, and deeds of large and generous charity were attributed to him, the more surely as he had always denied them.

Mr. Chatfield returned home toward evening in a silent, thoughtful mood. He found Lucy with her eyes very red, and her pretty face quite sad from weeping. He kissed her and told her not to cry; but during dinner he scarcely said a word, and as soon as he rose from table he shut himself up in his study, and remained there walking up and down for nearly two hours. When he came out his face bore an unusually serious, though mild expression. He held a letter in his hand, and rang the drawing-room bell. "Take that to Mr. John Haviland, at the Cliff Cottage," he said, and when the servant had gone out, and when he had heard the house door close upon him, he heaved a sigh of relief, like a man who has done a good action, and has reason to be pleased with it.

"Come here, Lucy," he said, in a gentle voice; and when the poor child had begun to weep again at hearing him speak so kindly, his lips quivered, and it was almost in a whisper that he spoke his next words: "Do you think, my darling pet, that I would ever willingly cause you a moment's pain? Do you not know that you are my only treasure on earth, and that there can be no joy or pleasure for me in life unless you have your share of it? Do you think that anything could compensate me for shedding one of your precious tears? And do you not feel for a single one of your smiles I would do all that is humanly possible? Then trust to me, dear child, and never fear but that your happiness will be the sole guide to my actions, the only end to which I shall look."

Lucy went to bed a little comforted, but with her heart still very heavy. Mr. Chatfield waited till the footman had returned from the cottage, inquired if the note had been delivered safely, and then retired too. For the first time for many years, he retired to rest without reading the money articles in the weekly reviews, a task he always reserved for Sunday night. The fact was, his mind was very far from scrip and share that evening.

Jack was silently and sorrowfully packing up his boxes when Mrs. Nuffin, who had been apprised of his departure, and thrown into a state of trembling wonder by it, brought up the merchant's note. Jack broke the seal without much excitement. The letter contained only these words:

My Dear Mr. Haviland: I should be very glad if you could call at Beauchamp Villa to-morrow, toward eleven, for I have something to say to you.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT CHATFIELD.

Jack put the letter in his pocket, and continued to pack. He did not go to bed all that night—sleep would have been impossible; so he passed his time in looking over all his domestic treasures, laying by a number of things which he intended to send as "keepsakes" to the numerous children by whom he was known and loved. He wrote also a few letters to different friends, ascribing his departure to a desire to travel—which indeed was strictly true, for he could no longer have borne to remain at Shingle. When all this was done, he slipped out of the house toward midnight and went down to the beach, to the most deserted part of it, where he had taken his last walk with Lucy. He remained there listening to the monotonous but soothing roll of the waves till daybreak; and no one who had met him, as he returned home peacefully and composed on the morrow, could have guessed how deep and real was the sorrow that lay under his placid features.

One of his most trying moments was the parting with Mrs. Nuffin, who was not at all to be comforted with the gift of Jack's cottage and furniture. The good woman invoked all the principles of common law and equity against the abandonment of an old nurse. It was contrary to the justice of the land, she affirmed, and as she was an old woman, and had but little more time to live, Jack might very well have waited until she died before beginning his rambles abroad. Jack, who could not trust himself to remain calm a single moment where others were crying, was obliged to snatch himself away without listening. "Drive to Beauchamp Villa," he said to the driver on whose fly his boxes were piled; "and, after that, you'll have to take me to the station."

On reaching the villa, Jack Haviland's heart began to beat so fast that he had scarcely strength to knock. He was shown into an empty parlor, but a minute after the footman returned, and requested him to walk up to the drawing-room. Jack followed, hanging his head despondingly, and wishing he had been spared the last trial of coming to that house, into which he never more would enter. The servant announced him in a formal tone, and then withdrew. Jack raised his eyes doubtingly, and then turned ashy pale; he was in the presence not only of Mr. Chatfield, but of Lucy. His first impulse was to rush forward; but he remembered his promise, and remained motionless; only, he was obliged to lean against a chair for support—he had not been prepared for this emotion.

Lucy looked at him wistfully, but at a gesture of her father's, she walked slowly toward him, and held out her hand; "Papa says I may shake hands with you, Mr. Haviland," she said, faltering.

He looked up at her, and a look of pain flitted across his face. "Good by—Miss Chatfield," he sobbed, with a desperate effort to control his voice.

Mr. Chatfield appeared moved. "Mr. Haviland," he said, quickly, "I have sent for you to propose that, instead of leaving England, and so abandoning the chance of ever bettering your fortunes in this land, you should come with me to London and enter my office. We can find plenty for you to do there, and you could begin on a salary of £300. By and by, there is no knowing, you might become my partner. I have heard a great deal about your uprightness and steadiness of conduct, and you are just the sort of man I should be pleased and proud to work with. Do you accept?"

Jack looked inquiringly, first at the merchant, then at Lucy, who seemed as much astonished as he.

"Ah! by the way, though, there's a condition I forgot to mention," added Mr. Chatfield; "but it's a condition about which I hope you'll make no difficulty."

"What is that, Sir," asked Jack, in amazement.

"That you agree to marry my daughter."

CHAMPAGNE.

Faster, faster, friend of mine!
Pour it not like vulgar wine;
'Tis a monarch—treat it so.
Let it frothing, foaming, flow
To the brim, o'er the brim—
Let the king his glories show!

See it swell, and hiss, and froth
Like a maelstrom mad with wroth,
Roaring, raging, everywhere!
See uprise those tiny bubbles.
So our troubles, all our troubles,
Thus shall melt away in air.

Like a lion in its den
Startled by the tread of men,
Forth it foaming, flashing flies;
And each bubble, ere it dies,
Sparkles, sparkles, sparkles, sparkles,
Sparkles like a woman's eyes.

Ah! 'tis still! Its rage is spent
From mere want of aliment;
And its breath of life seems fled:
Fling the hungry wretch some bread.
Bread from thee! take bread from thee!
Sooner were the monarch dead.

Up he springs, and swells his tides
As to burst the glass' sides.
Bread to him who wears a crown!
Bread, the food of every clown!
Now, my friend, the bottle end;
Quaff the foaming monarch down.
—*Chambers' Magazine.*

Lord Byron's Last Days.—In parting with Lord Byron, it is some relief to cast a glimpse of light upon a very dark picture. Though he continued to breathe the bitter words against Lady Noel down to the time of her death, yet, for three years before his own death, he seems to have ceased (a single instance excepted) to write or speak unkindly of his wife. The first four and the eighth stanzas of his last beautiful verses suggest that the unholy bonds which had held him were loosed. In the record of the last ten days of his life the lady from whom he had parted at Genoa is not named. In the intervals of consciousness his thoughts turned to her whom he had wronged. On the day that he sailed from Genoa toward Greece he regretted that he had not first gone to England. On the day before his death, he muttered, "Why did I not go home before I came here?" On the same day, when he knew that he was dying, he was most anxious to make Fletcher, his old servant, understand his last wishes. The servant asked whether he should bring pen and paper to take down his words. "Oh, no," he said, "it is now nearly over. Go to my sister—tell her. Go to Lady Byron; you will see her, and say—" His voice faltered, and he continued to mutter to himself for nearly twenty minutes with much earnestness, concluding, "Now, I have told you all." "My Lord," said Fletcher, "I have not understood a word you have been saying." "Not understood me?" said Byron, with a look of the utmost distress. "What a pity! Then it is too late; all is over." "I hope not," answered Fletcher; "but the Lord's will be done." "Yes, not mine," he said, and tried to utter a few words, of which all were inarticulate except "my sister—my child."

He was most unhappy in his choice of a biographer. Mr. Moore was unable to perceive the injury that he inflicted upon Lord Byron in giving a fixed habitation to his changing fancies of anger and remorse without repentance, or the danger which, in the very whirlwind of his passion, he had always avoided, of enforcing Lady Byron to break silence. If Sir Walter Scott, who was emphatically *a man*, could have undertaken the task, *he* would not have called up his friend to tell from the grave, with a joyous voice, the foul sensuality of Venice; *he* would not have collected darts, which lay scattered abroad and harmless, to pierce a woman's heart. Such were not the messages which the husband, if God had given him utterance, would have sent from his death-bed. It is difficult to believe that Moore had not personal resentment against Lady Byron, and as difficult to understand how the utmost degree of resentment could persuade any man to insult any woman so daringly.—*Temple Bar, for June.*

Keen Sense of Hearing in the Blind.—The blind boys in the St. George's School know the step of all their schoolfellows with unerring certainty. Thus, a boy having missed his friend at play, he watches for him as the ranks file past, walking round the green sward, or marching into dinner. He hears the tramp of his friend amid the din and the scuffle of the other boys long ere he has reached him, and pounces upon him with the same certainty as though he saw him. Indeed, the blind speak of hearing as seeing. If, from the sound, they know that the master has left the room, they say, "I saw him go out." It is a curious fact that blind people never run up against each other. Thus, when playing at prisoner's base—a game which leads to some rough jostling, even among boys gifted with their eyes—these sightless little fellows but rarely come into collision with each other. Each boy, when he enters the workshop in which he is employed in basket-making—a room 20 feet wide by 150 feet in length—marches up to his own seat and box, never by any chance mistaking his place. If they are in search of a friend, and they happen to call out his name in an empty room, they never stop for an answer, their sense of hearing telling them that there is no one in it. Mr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, tells a tale which well illustrates this point. "I had occasion," he says, "to send out a blind man with a mattress; I gave him the bill with it, that he might receive payment. But, to my surprise, he returned with the account and the mattress too. 'I've brought back baith, ye see, sir,' said he. 'How so?' 'Indeed, Sir, I didna like to leave't yonder, else I am sure we wad ne'er see the siller—there's nae a stick of furniture within the door.' 'How do you come to know that?' 'Oh, sir, twa taps on the floor wi' my stick soon tell't me that;'" and the man's estimate proved to be correct.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

"Rigging" a Clergyman.—By way of finale I will mention a fact illustrative of the paramount desire there seems to be on the part of traders to do business under clerical sanction. Some months ago the Rev. Mr. F——, the incumbent of a parish adjoining my own, died, leaving behind him an aged widow. After the funeral, the widow, who, of course, had to clear out for the incoming beneficiary, was waited on by a most courteous and agreeable gentleman, who proposed to take from her at a valuation such of the property of the deceased as she did not wish to retain—the books, furniture, wines, &c. In her affliction and bewilderment she was but too glad to accept the offer, being under the impression that the gentleman was acting under official sanction and direction. The property was made over to him, and being duly paid for, was immediately removed to the neighboring town. Here, after a brief interval, the sale of the effects of the late Rev. Mr. F—— was advertised to take place at a certain date, the advertisement stating that the wines were of a choice and *recherché* character, presenting an opportunity to the best judges such as might never occur again. Now, it is a fact that my poor friend F—— cared as little for wine as most men, and knew absolutely nothing of its value in the market; while it is my belief that he never possessed twenty pounds' worth at a time during the whole of his long life. Nevertheless, it is also a fact that it took three whole days to sell off the catalogued contents of his cellar, and that for a large proportion of the stock astonishing prices were realized—the auctioneer dwelling with peculiar unction on the refined discrimination exercised by the clergy in the selection of their vintages; and lauding to the skies the very superior judgment shown by the departed. The reader experienced in the characteristic methods and morals of modern commerce will hardly require to be told that the deceased clergyman was what is expressively termed "rigged" after his death, and his assumed connoisseurship in wine turned to profitable account by a wide-awake man of business.—*Leisure Hour.*

The Great German Dictionary.—The great "Worterbuch," or dictionary of the German language, set on foot by the brothers Grimm, has now reached about the midway of its course toward completion. It is seventeen years since the first installment appeared, and its progress has been carried on continuously and methodically ever since. A German periodical, the *Gartenlaube*, gives some interesting particulars relative to the origin and execution of this great work: Fourteen years had been taken up with preparations for the work. The result fully justified the pains with which the material had been collected and sifted. The method pursued was this. The brothers took a general survey of all known authors, great and small, who had contributed to German literature since the era of the Reformation. They then made application to a vast number of students throughout Germany, requesting them to read such or such books carefully and annotate or extract for the purpose in hand. Many offered their services spontaneously; and it was a proof of the national interest excited by the project, that among the volunteers were literary men of the most diverse opinions, provinces, professions and tastes. Jacob Grimm, in his preface to the first published part, enumerates no less than eighty-three coadjutors in this way. Then special directions were forwarded to each. On a piece of paper of prescribed size and shape he was to set down each word which struck him as employed by his author in any way unusual, characteristic, or for any reason worthy of attention; and with it the passage, prose or verse, in which it had occurred.

After a while, a mighty mass of material poured into headquarters, from east, west, north and south—about a million of billets in all, it is roughly computed. To sort them was the next business, and to arrange them under alphabetical heads. Two men were thus employed during a period of six months, working from early morning to late evening, collecting for each work the various citations applicable to it, and fastening them in a bundle together, then placing the whole in two gigantic chests ready for the further process of deciding the proportion of quotations and authorities to be retained, and tracing chronologically and otherwise the shades and transitions of meaning. The genius and taste of individual writers had to be considered as influencing the value to be attached to their testimony. Of the authors in the sixteenth century, with which the range of investigation begins, the greatest weight is attached to Luther, to Hans Sachs, and to the remarkable satirist Fischart, who, indeed, for this early period of the literature, is considered the most valuable of all. The seventeenth century, a period of stagnation, or rather of retrogression in Germany, owing to the effects of the Thirty Years' War, furnishes no more eminent authorities in the use of language than Gryphius, Opitz and Lenau; while for the eighteenth century the foremost rank is assigned to Lessing, Jean Paul and Schiller. On the whole, the three authors most carefully collated and analyzed for the purpose of determining the changes and legitimate uses of the written language are Fischart, Luther and Goethe.

For a time much doubt was entertained as to the practical success of the scheme. It was thought too vast in its proportions to be carried out by men who, like Jacob Grimm and his brother, had other pressing literary avocations to occupy their time, and the appearance of the first part of it in print was somewhat of a surprise to the skeptical. In 1854, however, a whole volume was completed and published; in 1860 a second made its appearance; in 1862 a third. Soon after this, Jacob Grimm, the chief promoter and manager of the undertaking, died; he had been preceded a short time before by his brother, his inseparable companion throughout almost the whole of his life, but had labored on with undiminished energy, till, while occupied with the word "Frucht," he too was called away.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Throwing the Wedding Shoe.—The brother of a childless man was bound to marry his widow; or, at least, he had the refusal of her, and she could not marry again until her late husband's brother had formally rejected her. The ceremony by which this rejection was performed took place in public, and is mentioned in Deuteronomy xxv., 5-10. If the brother refused her, she was obliged to "loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face," or, as some Hebraists translate it, "spit before his face." His giving up the shoe was a symbol that he abandoned all dominion over her, and her spitting before him was a defiance and an assertion of independence. The practice is still further illustrated by the story of Ruth, whose nearest kinsman refused to marry her and to redeem her inheritance. He was, therefore, publicly called upon to do so by Boaz, and he publicly refused. The Bible adds, "as it was the custom in Israel concerning changing, that a man plucked off his shoe and delivered it to his neighbor," the kinsman plucked off his shoe and delivered it to Boaz as a renunciation of Ruth, and of his right of marriage to her. These ceremonies were evidently not unknown to the early Christians, for when the Emperor Waldimir made proposals of marriage to the daughter of Raguald, she refused him, saying she would not take off her shoes to the son of a slave. Gregory of Tours, writing of espousals, says, "The bridegroom having given a ring to the *fiancée*, presents her with a shoe." Michelet, in his *Life of Luther*, says that the reformer was at the wedding of Jean Luffte; and after supper he conducted the bride to bed. He then told the bridegroom that, according to common custom, he ought to be master in his own house when his wife was not there; and for a symbol he took off the husband's shoe and put it upon the head of the bed, "afin qu'il prit ainsi la domination et gouvernement." In some parts of the East it was an early custom to carry a slipper before a newly-married couple as a token of the bride's subjection to her husband. At a Jewish wedding at Rabat the bridegroom struck the bride with his shoe as a sign of his authority and supremacy. It has long been a custom in England, Scotland and elsewhere to throw an old shoe over or at a bride and bridegroom upon their leaving the church or the parental home after their wedding. Sometimes it is thrown when they start for the church, and occasionally the shoe is taken from the left foot. The usual saying is that it is thrown for luck; but possibly it originally was meant to be a sign of the renunciation of dominion and authority over the bride by her father or guardian. One author, however, suggests that the hurling of a shoe was first intended to be a sham assault on the person carrying off the woman, and is a relic of the old custom of opposition to the capture of a bride.—*The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries. By Edward J. Wood.*

A SUMMER FRIEND.

My early friend, now is it well
To smile when fortune smiles,
And frown when fortune sounds the knell
Of all my bravest toils?
Come, is it well to cloud thine eye,
And turn thy face from me,
And in cold silence pass me by,
When all the insects see?

O for the generous morns of youth,
When fortune was no bar,
When we two, like twin-souls of truth,
Flashed like a single star!
When each for each would rush to fight
Against the banded foe;
Content to know but one delight,
And own a single woe.

But, early friend, my early friend,
Some sands are yet to run;
And no man's fortune hath an end
Until his life be done.
Why, fate itself may yet relent
At mercy's strong appeal;
Will, then, thy doubting heart repent?
Thy coldness uncongeal?

I care not for the common frown,
The common world's neglect;
No lesser man can stare me down
With fortune's grand effect.
But *thou* to join the baser rout,
Thine ancient friend to ban!
Great God, defend me from the doubt
That there is truth in man!
—*Tinsley's Magazine for June.*

The "Dandy Horse."—When the velocipede first made its appearance in England, which was nearly half a century ago, the "Dandy Horse" was the suggestive name bestowed on it. Who was the inventor of the new toy we have not been able to learn, nor is it by any means certain whether it was really invented at the above date or was simply a restoration of the old hobby. It began to be popular in the west of England about the close of the year 1820, and during the general excitement on the subject of the trial of Queen Caroline was made the medium of sundry political jokes of a very doubtful kind, with the names of Brougham, Majocchi (my jockey), and others were whimsically connected. The machine consisted of two wheels, each about three-fourths of a yard in diameter, placed in the same line, one exactly following the other, their axles turning in strong iron frames fixed to a long wooden shaft above them and parallel with their line of revolution. The shaft, which curved upward in front and downward in the centre, was fitted with a cushion or pad on which the rider rested his arms, and bore a saddle in the centre which he bestrode. The front wheel turned easily, like that of a modern perambulator, and its motions were regulated by means of a handle so placed that it could be grasped by both hands while the arms rested on the pad, the width of which pad was about eighteen inches. The feet of the rider touched the ground, the height of his horse being so adjusted as to enable him to walk freely with it between his legs. There were no treadles, or any other mode of propulsion than by "punting" the ground, as it were, with the feet; and as the rider had to balance himself as he went along—for the horse would fall prostrate if unsupported—it was no easy matter for a novice to keep the saddle. As the management of the machine became better understood, its real capabilities began to be tested, and accomplished equestrians boldly undertook long journeys, and performed them, too, in a manner more or less satisfactory. One young gentleman, we remember, traveled to a town fifty miles distant in a single day; but it was noticed that he did not make the return journey by the same conveyance, but came back ingloriously on the top of the stage-coach. The truth was that the common roads of that day were not at all adapted for such a mode of progress, especially when speed was an object; the Dandy Horse had no springs, and as a consequence, the roughness of the roads was apt to register itself in a series of bodily bruises and contortions, not at all pleasant to endure.—*Leisure Hour.*

Musical Accompanists.—"Except during my stay in England, I never gained sufficient by my art to be enabled to put by anything; and even in London I did not get money as a composer, but as an accompanist." "But still," observed Hiller, "that was because you were a celebrated composer." "That is what my friends said," replied Rossini, "to decide me to do it. It may have been prejudice, but I had a kind of repugnance to being paid for accompanying on the piano, and I have only done so in London. However, people wanted to see the tip of my nose and to hear my wife. I had fixed for our coöperation at musical *soirées* the tolerably high price of £50—we attended somewhere about sixty such *soirées*, and that was after all worth having. In London, too, musicians will do anything to get money, and some delicious facts came under my observation there. For instance, the first time that I undertook the task of accompanist at a *soirée* of this description, I was informed that Puzzi, the celebrated horn-player, and Dragonetti, the more celebrated contre-bassist, would also be present. I thought they would perform solos; not a bit of it! They were to assist me in accompanying. "Have you, then, your parts to accompany these pieces?" I asked them. "Not we," was their answer; "but we get well paid, and we accompany as we think fit." These extemporaneous attempts at instrumentation struck me as rather dangerous, and I therefore begged Dragonetti to content himself with giving a few pizzicatoes, when I winked at him, and Puzzi to strengthen the final cadenzas with a few notes, which, as a good musician as he was, he could invent for the occasion. In this manner things went off without any disastrous results, and every-one was pleased.—*Life of Rossini, by H. Sutherland Edwards.*

Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands.—It was in some German author, a clerical writer, whose name has escaped me, that I read the statement that mediæval pestilences of Europe were always followed by curious extravagance in attire; and it is possible, if not probable, that this was merely the old story of Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands; but if there is anything in it, the extravagance in dress would merely be a part of the general reaction toward luxury and splendor after a time of depression, neglect of appearances, and necessarily some degree of squalor—for of course in those days the domestic resources and small conveniences of humanity were not upon such a scale that they would easily rally after a destructive siege from misery, poverty and pain. The difficulty of estimating the moral bearing of the subject is increased by the fact that dress in those days was, what it is not now, a livery. In every class of society, from the highest to the lowest, the clothing worn served for a badge of rank as well as for the usual purposes of dress. The Sumptuary laws of the Parliaments recognized this as well as the doleful homilies of the friars and the alarmists, who amusingly attribute the impoverishment of the realm to the extravagant expenditure in dress, instead of to its true cause, the drain occasioned by those wars of King Edward III., out of which this country got nothing useful but glory and a splendid tradition.—*Chaucer's England, by Matthew Browne.*

Land's End Legends.—Almost every cove and headland round the Land's End has its legends. One of the wildest is told of Porthcurnow Cove, near the Logan stone. It is a lonely cove, where St. Leven once dwelt, and still contains the ruins of a small oratory. A spectre ship—a black square-rigged unearthly craft—is often seen here, usually followed by a boat. It comes in from sea about nightfall, when the mists rise, glides up over the sands toward Bodelan, and vanishes at Chygwiden. No crew are visible in the spectre ship, and bad fortune follows those who see the phantom vessel. At St. Ives, on stormy nights, a lady with a lantern is seen moving over the rocks on the east side of the Island. They say it is the ghost of a lady who, long ago, lost her child in a wreck, but was herself saved. The most weird legend, however, is that of Porth Towan. They tell you there that a fisherman, walking one still night on the sands, heard a voice from the sea exclaim, three times, "The hour is come but not the man." At the third cry a black figure appeared on the top of the hill, paused for a moment, then rushed down the cliffs over the sands, and was lost in the sea.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IRISH ODES AND OTHER POEMS. By AUBREY DE VERE; New York. The Catholic Publication Society.

This unostentatious title introduces a collection of longer and shorter poems, most of which are printed from the author's manuscript, and are now first given to the public. Having by permission dedicated it to HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the author sends his work to this country, because, as he says in the preface, "There now exist in America more of my Irish fellow-countrymen than remain in their native country; and I can not but wish that my poetry, much of which illustrates their history and religion, should reach those 'Irish of the dispersion' in that land which has extended to them its hospitality."

A true son of Ireland, AUBREY DE VERE is never ashamed of his country, and never tired of endeavoring to re-awaken in his countrymen something of their ancient pride of race. He sees their faults, and is not afraid to use the probing knife; but it is of tempered steel, and cuts keenly and sharply—never cruelly. Well would it be for the masses of his people, both here and at home, if the palpable truths, so considerately told in some of the poems in this volume, could strike them with sufficient power of conviction to become a saving grace, at least, in their future temporal development. His faith in the people and their destiny extends beyond the present despotism of rulers and the "quaint follies, reliques of the oppressor's crime," which distinguish the people, to a time when Irishmen, if not Ireland, shall take their places among the races of the earth as a Power among Powers. Ireland as it was, as it is, and as it might be, furnishes the theme for a large portion of this collection. Its wrongs are written with a feeling that compels sympathy, and we cannot but rejoice that such a champion has arisen, for his words are set to such sweet music of rhyme that that alone must charm the reader and lead him captive through the work. Perhaps, however, that is not the only country in which it has happened that

"The men who readiest proved to creep,
Were pitch-forked into station;"

for republics seems scarcely better able than monarchies to rid themselves of that pest of all Governments, successful office-seekers of the Uriah Heep stamp of men.

The fragment of a lyrical drama, "The Fall of Rora," and one of the longest poems of the collection, has the peculiar quality of producing in the mind what we have good authority for designating as the sympathetic emotion of heroism. The sentiment is not alone, and, indeed, not so much a close personal sympathy with the characters presented, as it is an indefinite, but at the same time intense and active delight in the abstract quality of heroism. This effect can only be produced by one who has obtained a complete mastery over the instruments of poetry. Mr. DE VERE handles words as a musical composer handles his notes. The language in itself seems to vivify latent sentiment just as instrumental music does, and the reader becomes a hero appreciating a hero, rather than an observer admiring characters moving on a plane above him. It is difficult to do justice in quoting from such poetry, because the peculiarity of the beauty consists in the effect of the sustained action; but we venture a single sentiment from the "Fall of Rora:"

"This Freedom—man's dread birthright of the Soul,
It is not man's, nor under man's control:
From God it comes; His prophet here, and martyr;
Which when He gives to man, man's sword must guard:
No toy for sport; no merchandize for barter;
A duty, not a boast."

This was the construction put upon the word by those almost forgotten heroes who conquered American independence, but "I am as good as any man" seems to be the definition given it by the masses of their lineal descendants of to-day, and "I am a little better than any other man" the idea somehow imbibed by the hundreds of thousands of adopted descendants continually flocking in under the republican ægis.

We wish there were more such teachers as AUBREY DE VERE, but we cannot but regret that his thoughts are not presented in a more popular form. This work seems to have been designed in great measure for the instruction of the common people, but it will no more be read by them than an oratorio will be sung by the laborer at his task. Ireland needs a BURNS. In his ode "To Burns' 'Highland Mary,'" our poet thus sings of him:

"Honor to Scotland and to BURNS!
In him she stands collected:
A thousand streams one river make—
Thus genius, heaven-directed,
Conjoins all separate veins of power
In one great soul-creation;
Thus blends a million men to make
The poet of the nation!"

But the man in whom a "million men" are blended must be able to reach the millions. Mr. DE VERE's golden kernels of instruction are encased in such rich sheathings of language, that the uneducated will be frightened away, believing them to be something not intended for him. The poet of the Irish nation, when he comes, will write songs that shall penetrate to the cabins and be sung on board emigrant ships. Such an one will send us better citizens at least, and perhaps do something toward hastening the growth of that regenerated Ireland which its lovers still dream of in the future.

Of the religious poems in the volume, a few are Catholic in the restricted meaning of the term, but the most are Catholic in the largest and fullest sense. "The Ascent of the Appenines," cannot be read by any one, of whatever faith he may be, without an elevation of religious feeling seldom produced by sacred poetry. It commences with the ascent, which is described in that peculiar musical rhythm which steals over the senses with the effect of sacred choruses; and then, while the heart is tender and impressionable, he paints a picture of,

"The City of Truth, the Kingdom of Love,"

which, once read, will be read over and over again, for it fills the soul with the undefined joy of futurity.

Perhaps one of the most beautiful things in the volume is a short poem entitled "Charity," and signed S. E. DE VERE. In forty lines, without a word of creed, it embraces all there is of Christianity of which so-called Christians too often forget the key-note.

From the miscellaneous poems which embrace a variety of subjects, we select only the following:

A GIRL'S SONG.

Unkind was he, the first who sang
The spring-tide shamed, the flower's decay!
What woman yet without a pang
Could hear of Beauty's fleeting May?
O Beauty! with me bide, and I
A maid will live, a maid will die.

Could I be always fair as now,
And hear, as now, the poets sing
"The long-lashed eyes, the virgin brow,
The hand well worthy kiss and ring,"
Then, then some casual grace were all
That e'er from me on man should fall!

I sailed last night on Ina's stream;
Warm mid the wave my fingers lay;
The cold-lipped Naiad in my dream
Kissed them, and sighed, and slipped away—
Ah me! down life's descending tide
Best things, they say, the swiftliest glide.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*Warwick. A Novel.* By MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON.) This is certainly the oddest and strangest novel we ever read, or, meeting with it, shrank from reading. The book is named after a horse—a brilliant and beautiful animal that flies like the wind and understands Irish, at least holds a conversation with a native of the Emerald Isle. This groom says:

"Ye're a beauty and ye know it; don't ye, now?"
The horse nodded assent.
"Proud as a paycock of your tail; aint ye?"
The graceful head responded again in the affirmative.
"Ye throwed me, ye divil."
The silent, affirmative nod instantly followed.
"Would ye do the like again?"
The horse shook his head.
"Give us a shake of your fist then, and I'll forgive ye."
The steed lifted one of his slight fore legs and extended it in amity toward the groom, &c.

This reminds one of the celebrated story of "Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle," as told by CROFTON CROKER; and the rest of the book will be apt to remind the reader of a thousand other out-of-the-way matters, seldom found within the covers of a novel—such as learned mythologies of the Hindoos, Chinese, Egyptians, Hebrews and Greeks; antiquarian dissertations on the discoveries of America and the legends and monuments of its aborigines; and erudite commentaries on the Eddas and Lazas of the Norsemen and the Triads of the Celtic Druids. The hero highly exemplifies the sublime and the heroine the beautiful; and there is a letter to the latter from ÆSCHYLUS, the famous Greek author of that name, apparently, who fought at Salamis. It is on the whole a very original story, treated in a very untrammeled and independent way, and is calculated to give the reader a good deal of amusement; which is about as much as can be said for the best of its kind, and more indeed than can be said for a great many of them.

—*The Trapper's Guide.* By S. NEWHOUSE and other trappers and sportsmen. (New-York: OAKLEY, MASON & CO.) It used to be said that reading D'HERBELOT's oriental book was as good as riding on the back of a camel. We have an idea that something of the sort may be said here, to wit: That reading Mr. NEWHOUSE's book is as good as living in a shelter-tent with a camp-kettle and a pocket-compass. Certainly the reader who goes very pleasantly through the contents of this book will find himself at the end of it quite "up to trap," in every sense of that predatory little artifice. We are, in the first place, instructed how to procure the best sort of engines, devices and appliances, and taught the proper methods of using them against the fur-bearing animals, from the grizzly bear to the muskrat. After these have been captured—always in the Winter season—we learn how to cure their pelts with "board-stretchers," "bow-stretchers" and "hoop-stretchers." We then have pictures of the trapper's life in the woods, showing how he orders his wigwam, tent or shanty, and how he cooks his different kinds of wilds food, whatever it may happen to be—the flesh of deer, buffalo or birds. Several auxiliary trappers and sportsmen give their experiences in this book, and they are very agreeable reading, especially the "Narratives," which, with the strong charm of reality, have all the interests of a story made out of a romancer's head. Indeed they contain a number of things which would give the writers of wild Western tales a great many picturesque hints and helps. To those who do not intend to go catch wild animals in traps, these "Narratives" will probably be the most attractive parts of the book. At the same time, the fur statistics will be found very interesting—especially to those for whom that precious peltry is chiefly intended—the better half of creation. The leading fashionable fur for this country is the mink; but the furs most worn are the muskrat and the opossum. LOMER's book on furs, published at Leipsic in 1864, gives 220,000 as the yearly number of our American mink-skins, and Mr. NEWHOUSE says we catch between five and six millions of muskrats per annum. The great fur markets of Europe are London, Leipsic and Nijni Novgorod. Raccoon is the great fur staple for Russia; red fox for Turkey and the Oriental countries; skunk for Poland; muskrat for Germany, France and England. This interesting book is made still more valuable by a crowd of illustrations, representing wild birds and animals in a lively manner, with their scenery, and also a variety of adjuncts and objects proper for camping and trapping, all executed in the best style of engraving. It is a veritable "Trapper's Manual," with only one drawback, being too elegant to be thumbed and tossed about among the furniture of a forest wigwam.

—*Pre-Historic Nations.* By JOHN D. BALDWIN, A. M. (New-York: HARPERS.) Mr. BALDWIN has written a book to prove that the human race has been in existence for many centuries, as even for untold ages longer than the generally received views on this subject warrant one in believing. He has taken, that is to say, all previous works on the antiquity of man and kindred subjects, and made a *rechauffée* of his own, carefully selecting all facts and assertions favorable to his own theories, and assuming them as indisputable, while he rejects with contempt anything that conflicts with them, no matter who may be the authority. His main object, it is scarcely necessary to say, is to upset the generally-received interpretations of the Mosaic cosmogony, and demonstrate the falsity of "orthodox" chronologies. Indeed, he but rarely condescends, except indirectly, to refer to "biblical" chronologies, and never thinks them worthy of a fair and impartial consideration. He professes, of course, a spirit of candid inquiry, but that of a bitter and bigoted partisan on religious and scientific subjects is breathed in every page. On subjects like those of which Mr. BALDWIN treats, however, the views of any one passably versed in ethnological reading deserve attention, and Mr. BALDWIN's are no exception. It is a pity, however, that his information is too often so ill-digested, so manifestly arranged so as to bear out a preconceived, but not openly-avowed theory, and that the work is altogether so disfigured by a tone of insufferable arrogance in speaking of writers probably quite as learned and quite as wise as Mr. BALDWIN himself. A single specimen of his self-confidence will suffice. "I do not," he says, "write for learned archæologists. They have written for me. It is possible, however, that those most deeply learned in archæology and the science of language may find in this volume suggestions worthy of their attention. Perhaps it will enable them to discover a more satisfactory solution of certain ethnical and linguistic problems with which they are familiar." Mr. BALDWIN would not, we fancy, prove a very dangerous opponent for any of the numerous divines of the day, who find deep and thorough-going scientific study result only in confirming their full belief in certain fundamental principles of revealed Christianity, which it is his evident intention to damage by a system of tactics, by no means novel in these days. Admitted for the sake of argument, that Archibishop USHER's sacred chronology is inconsistent with the results of the present day—is it also proved that every one who demands further proof before accepting the crude theories of Mr. BALDWIN and his school, is wedded to "dogmatic falsifications of the past," or seeks to "paralyze inquiry and dictate conclusions." Mr. BALDWIN seems to think it does.

—*The White Rose.* By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.) This is one of those well-written novels of polite society which always secure a large circle of polite readers. Its tone and manner are in the best style, and we do not know any story which would more effectually kill time for those pleasant people, so indispensable in our social system, "who have tender hearts and nothing to do."

—*The Cloud on the Heart.* By A. S. ROE. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON.) This is an agreeable little book by an author of whom we find it said, on the publisher's fly-leaf, that "there are few writers of the present day who excel this excellent author in pure simplicity of style and natural interest and truthfulness of narrative"—a verdict to which we cheerfully subscribe.

—*Cottage Piety Exemplified.* By the author of *Union to Christ, &c.* (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.) This is the story of two persons in humble circumstances, who exemplified in their lives the elevating and purifying influences of the Christian faith. The characters are drawn from life, though under assumed names.

MAGAZINES.

—REPUBLICATION OF THE ENGLISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. (New-York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Company.)

The Westminster for April deals largely with political and politico-economical topics, taking text of course from current publications. The articles on "South Africa," "The Gladstone Government," "Liberty and Light," (the ballot question,) "Mr. Mill's Speech on Capital Punishment," treat principally of matters of British interest and present agitation. "Domestic Fire-places" discourses of economy in fuel. "The Philanthropy of the Age in Regard to Social Evils," "Primary Education" and "National Duty" are able articles, which Americans would do well to read. The final forty pages of the number are devoted to an extensive review of "Contemporary Literature," in its various departments of Theology and Philosophy; Politics, Sociology and Travels; Science; History and Biography; Belles Letters, and Art.

The London Quarterly opens with a very interesting notice and review of the new book on Abyssinia by HORMUZD RASSAM. It then takes up "Modern English Poets," embracing in this title the present-day writers who, uninfluenced by the atmosphere of enthusiasm, hope and fiery energy of the Shelley period, find their inspiration in themes apart from national life and struggle, the exponents being TENNYSON, BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, CLOUGH and MATTHEW ARNOLD. The *tenth edition* of LYELL's great work on Geological Climates and the Origin of Species receives ample discussion, LYELL'S adoption of the Darwinian theory being especially criticised. "The Cost of Party Government" gives considerations concerning the Anglo-American system of representative rule that are worth pondering. Mr. LONGFELLOW's translation of DANTE affords occasion for a long article on the great "Poet-Prophet." "Female Education," "Modern Greece," "The Aims of Modern Medicine," and "The Irish Church Bill," show that the *London Quarterly* is awake to the themes of to-day.

The Edinburgh Review, if not so brilliant, as in days of yore, is yet well stored with good matter. "Confucius," "Edible Fungi," "The Competitive Industry of Nations," "Memoir of Madame de Lafayette," (a touching picture,) "The Settlement of Ulster," (*apropos* of the Irish question,) "Dilke's Greater Britain," "Matthew Arnold's Critical Works," (an appreciative but critical disquisition,) "American Finance," (an ower true tale,) "Life and Times of Edward III.," and a racy *résumé* of "Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham," complete the varied and appetizing list of titles.

—*The Overland Monthly* for June is "a little off" in the quality of its articles, although as always containing much that is spicy, well-written and original. "A Southern Overland Glimpse" gives some interesting facts concerning the projected Southern Pacific Railroad route. "Medical Art in the Chinese Quarter" is curious and new. There are several local articles of indifferent style, one or two fair stories and bright little essays, two right clever things—one called "Some Account of a Great Western Poet," a comical critique on "The Lament of Joseph Bowers;" the other "California Culinary Experiences." There is also, a pretty little poem called "Repose," and the book notices are as usual, worth reading.

—*The Mother at Home* is a model family magazine in one point: its articles are brief and to the purpose. The June number contains an admirably suggestive article by Mrs. STOWE, on "The Bridge" that marks the passage from childhood to maturity, and the unusual care that parents should take in guarding their girls and boys during this perilous passage. Nearly everything in the magazine bears direct and thoughtful reference to the conduct of a happy household, and if read and heeded by those to whom it is pleasantly addressed will be of real service. The book notices are always sprightly and well written, but seem cramped for lack of space. If worth doing at all, such things are worth room enough to make them a decided feature.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Plans for Widening Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is justly prized for sound and mature views. It rarely gives aid to extravagant propositions. The encouragement you have recently extended to one of Mayor HALL's suggestions may, therefore, well excite surprise. I allude to the absurd scheme for destroying the buildings in Broadway by constructing sidewalks under them.

The proposed destruction is not, as you seem to suppose, limited to the lower part of our principal thoroughfare. But, assuming that this "improvement" should extend only from Bowling-green to the City Hall Park, have you estimated the cost? I have made a calculation of it, and it will amount to not less than fifteen millions of dollars upon that space alone! This sum exceeds the outlay required to increase the Erie Canal to fourfold its present capacity.

This enormous outlay would result in no advantage to the City after all. Below Wall-street, Broadway is never, and between Wall-street and Cortlandt, rarely incumbered. From Cortlandt-street to the Park, even, it is not crowded with vehicles to a degree greater than the strand or some other streets in London. With Church-street opened and extended, the obstruction, which even now is more apparent than real, will be removed. More systematic action on the part of the Police would pass carts, drays and stages with little delay. And underground railways must soon add their relief.

In Paris and other cities, arcade walks, whenever constructed, have been projected simultaneously with the laying out of the particular streets wherein such exceptional arrangements have been allowed. In those particular streets, basements are of course not used at all, and the first floors are rendered unfit for anything but petty shops, virtually in the rear. The upper portions of the buildings are let for mere apartments. The injury is thus anticipated from the first. Little damage is sustained by the owners and none is incurred by the municipality. Here, on the contrary, the changes to conform to such a plan would be ruinous to the owners of the property and burdensome to the general tax-payers. The buildings would be reduced in value fully one-half.

Basements now occupied by offices of companies and individuals engaged in insurance and other important business, would be closed up and buried, while the first floors, in which trade now counts her millions of exchanges, would be reduced to pawn and junk shops, or other unimportant callings.

If any intelligent man will give careful attention to the subject, he will discover that the City Treasury would suffer less, and the buildings in Broadway be less impaired in value and use for business purposes, if wholly cut off so as to admit of materially widening the entire street, than they would be by this wild scheme of extravagance—this crazy dream of spoliation.

I am an advocate of thorough, wholesome and even expensive improvements in this City; and many of the plans proposed by Mayor HALL and advocated by the TIMES have my hearty advocacy; but this requires but little knowledge and reflection to receive an effectual quietus.

BROADWAY.

Have We a Secret Political League in the Republican Party?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that there are grounds for an affirmative answer to the above question, I feel that it is the duty of every good citizen to raise this question at this time, and to do it also, in view of the solemn warning of WASHINGTON, that associations of this character are calculated "to become the engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the voice of the people." It is said that such an organization exists in the City of Brooklyn. If Republicans, who have freely and liberally contributed their time and money in the interests of the Republican cause, and to the election of our present Chief Magistrate, and who have lost fathers, sons and other kindred in the late rebellion, are to be ostracized and threatened with political banishment because they have preferred one good Republican over another, it is high time that it was known. For one, I shall never submit to it.

I am of the opinion that the Republican Party cannot afford to tolerate this secret order; neither will they quietly submit to having a relic of the old Know-Nothing Party engrafted upon it at this time. That the dispensers of Federal patronage will recognize this new political element, I very much doubt. Such secret combinations were never formed for any good, and while they may fail to accomplish their purposes, they have always proved demoralizing, and hence should be unhesitatingly denounced by every good citizen.

J. F. A.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 11, 1869.

Deficiencies of our Jury System—Proposed Reforms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this day you say something about "Juries" and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of jurors. This difficulty is not a new feature in the matter of juries, and it will not probably grow less—under the present jury system. There is a remedy which, at some time, will possibly be attempted. We frequently shrink too long from the effort to make better that which can hardly be much worse. Very old customs, even when palpably contrary to a present convenience, or, perhaps, opposed to practical wisdom, are adhered to. Innovation is dreaded, and timidity induces us to shut our eyes to the extent of an evil, and also to a very obvious mode of removing it.

Our proposition, in few words, is that the jury of twelve men is no longer needed, and is not adapted to the wants of any intelligent community. With education so thorough as it now is, there is such a preponderance of educated intelligence among those from whom jurors are selected, that a smaller number can be relied upon to do justice in all cases brought before them. Let the jury consist of at most five men (three in number, will, we think, at some time constitute a jury)—let those five men be paid a dollar (each) for every cause tried, and let the amount so paid be taxed as part of the costs of the trial.

This is too important a matter to be hastily considered either by the writer or by those whose attention is hereby invoked. It is intended by this communication merely to awaken the public to the necessity of some change in our jury trials.

At another time we may endeavor to show not only how appropriate—even how beneficent—our jury system has been, but also how thoroughly inappropriate and burdensome it now is.

Respectfully,
A.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 10, 1869.

Brooklyn Taxed to the Verge of Bankruptcy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of Brooklyn is entitled to the reputation of being the most heavily taxed, and in money matters, the most extravagantly conducted of any city in Christendom. The recent establishment of the "Water and Sewerage Commission," with its unlimited powers taken in connection with the enormous burdens already imposed upon tax-payers, is filling thinking people of moderate means with alarm, and they see no alternative but the eventual loss of their property, or a sudden and radical change in the management of the city government.

A careful examination of the powers of the Water and Sewerage Commission develops the fact that without the slightest responsibility to the people, and a tenure-of-office of ten years, this Commission can improve streets, make sewers and create liens upon property, that will imperil the ownership of every man's house, where the owner is of limited means, on which there is the fullest mortgage. Insurance companies and saving institutions will accept.

Upon a careful analysis we find this Commission with the following comprehensive but undefined powers:

The Board shall have exclusive power to build sewers, to repave and regrade streets, cause sidewalks to be reflagged, crosswalks to be relaid, and to make such other improvements as the Board in its judgment deems necessary, together with the power to clean the streets in any manner the Board deems necessary.

Remonstrances against any improvement from citizens interested can be made within a limited number of days, but the remonstrances have no necessary vitality; the Board can go on regardless of any protest; it is responsible to no one.

After the completion of any given improvement the Board of Assessors shall immediately apportion and assess the expense of said improvement, including a reasonable allowance for interest, inspectors' and surveyors' fees, fees of its officers, together with three per cent. for collection upon all property benefited by said improvement beyond the district of assessment, and all such assessments shall act as a lien on the property thus assessed.

The money raised to pay these undefined expenses of the Board shall be upon bonds bearing seven per cent., to run three years from date, to be made by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk.

Said Board may appoint during pleasure a Chief Engineer, an Assistant Engineer, and such and so many Superintendents, subordinate officers and employes as they may require.

The members of said Board shall each receive an annual sum of $5,000.

We will leave our readers interested to work out the ramifications of the monstrous evils through waste of money, the employment of unnumbered officials, the chances for speculation, and will give an example of one that has just come under our observation. The positive and extended evils of this Commission will only be realized when it gets fairly at work.

On the occasion of the first meeting of the Water and Sewerage Commission, the mention was made of paving Henry-street. A gentleman in the meantime offered his house for sale, situated in the best part of that street. It was put up at auction, and no one would bid on account of the uncertainty of the impending lien of the Water and Sewerage Commission. The gentleman then contracted to sell his house at private sale, and the proposed purchaser on finding out that the street would have a water and sewerage lien put upon it, insisted upon being released from the purchase. The gentleman, on the third attempt, sold the property at a reduction, to meet the possible lien of the Sewerage and Water Commission. It will be perceived that the very announcement of the organization of the Commission injures Brooklyn City property with all those who understand its uncontrolled power.

We have stated that the taxes of Brooklyn are now higher than in any other city of Christendom. This assertion will be borne out by examination. It is only a fraction less than *twice as much* as the taxes of New-York. New-York is 2½ per cent. on $100, Brooklyn 4 3-10 per cent. on $100. Where this enormous taxation will reach, if not suddenly checked, no one can tell. How it is created may be dimly guessed at by the following startling officially-stated items:

When the Prospect Park was begun the expenditures of its improvement were limited to $500,000. The interest alone on the debt created to build the Park is now $578,000, and the debt will annually increase the way the Park is now managed.

The City debt increased in the year 1868 over $3,000,000, and it is certain that in the present year it will have increased $2,000,000 more.

To account for this enormous extravagance we find the following: In the year 1863 the cost of the Fire Department was $50,000. Without any material efficiency, in three years the expenses of the Department have increased $360,986 17, over $100,000 a year, for three successive years!

Under this wholesale extravagance in a few years the City of Brooklyn will be ruined as a place for people of moderate means to live. There is a universal feeling that the Water and Sewerage Commission should never be permitted to act; that the extravagance of the past of the Fire Department should be exposed, and its future governed by economy; that the people should know about the management of Prospect Park, and the worse than useless expense on Fort Green. Shall not the citizens have a meeting to take counsel together, so that every vital interest shall not be sacrificed ere it is too late for a remedy?

T.

The Mayor's Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been for several years a member of the legal profession, regularly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State, but confess I am not a little puzzled in regard to the Mayor's Court—so called—of this City, concerning which I have seen so much in our newspapers of late, and as I am unable to gain any light from the "books," will not some of your readers please enlighten me on the following points:

What is its jurisdiction, if it has any?

Is it a civil or criminal tribunal, or both, or neither?

Who presides, if any one?

Is it a Court or only an advertisement, and, if the latter, who does it advertise, and is it paid for, or is it a "dead-head?"

Are its decisions *ex parte*, or are both sides allowed to be heard, and, if *ex parte*, is it necessary to publish all its proceedings, to the great injury oftentimes of respectable parties, who may be complained of by any shopkeeper or servant, whose outrageous impositions may be honestly resisted?

Is an "old maid's tea fight" a court of appellate, or subordinate to the Mayor's Court?

Who is allowed to practice in the Mayor's Court, and how, if how?

HORACE.

The Wife Murder in Johnstown.

From the Albany Journal, June 10.

We are indebted to a resident of the village of Johnstown for the particulars of a horrid deed of murder, committed in that village on Monday night. About 11 o'clock that night, a boy, son of MICHAEL FINNIGAN, ran to the house of Justice MILLER, very much alarmed and excited, and told the Magistrate that he thought his father was killing his mother; that he had her down on the floor, holding her by the hair, and knocking her head against the floor and the stove. The information was communicated to a Deputy Sheriff, who went up to the house, with two or three others, but on arriving there found everything quiet. For some reason, unaccountable on any theory consistent with bravery or diligent discharge of duty, the officers did not enter the house, but returned to their own homes. The next day the body of the woman was found, dead. A hatchet was discovered, which bore every evidence of diligent labor in scouring and cleaning. The head of the woman was fearfully bruised, and underneath the ear was a mark, as if produced by a blow from the hatchet. A Coroner's inquest was held Tuesday, and a *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. JOHNSON and YOUNG. The jury returned a verdict of willful murder on the part of the husband. He was arrested, and said his wife came to her death by falling down stairs. FINNIGAN is a man of very low character, and bears the reputation of being a sneak thief. Last Fall he was arrested for stoning a political speaker named SAMMONS, for uttering sentiments not in harmony with his views.

INDIAN RELICS.

Interesting Collection Presented by General Custer to the Audubon Club of Detroit—His Letter.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 10.

General CUSTER has presented to the Audubon Club, of this City, through its President, Hon. K. C. BARKER, an assortment of Indian relics which were obtained by him at and after the battle of Washita, which was fought on Nov. 27, 1868. They consist of a shield, dress, bow and quiver full of arrows, saddle and scalp. The shield is of oval shape, being about thirty inches in diameter in one direction and two feet in the other. It is ornamented in Indian style, with feathers of all kinds and descriptions, and is made of the thickest and toughest portion of the hide of the buffalo. The bow is about five feet long, and finely made, being well strung. The arrows are over two feet long, feathered and barbed, the barb being an inch and a half in length. Some of them were covered with blood, and others had the feathers and barbs broken off. The scalp is a little twisted knob of hair about ten inches long, taken from an Indian's head. The following is the letter of General CUSTER:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY,
NEAR FORT HAYS, Kansas, May 26, 1869.

Hon. K. C. Barker, President of the Audubon Club, Detroit:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to present, through you, to the worthy Club over which you preside, the accompanying Indian curiosities, obtained by me during the campaign of last Winter. The scalp is that of "Little Rock," who was killed at the battle of the Washita. He was a very prominent chief of the Cheyennes, second in rank to Black Kettle. The shield is a highly-prized implement of Indian warfare, the loss of which is a great disgrace. It is constantly worn in battle, and is a perfect protection against arrows or against balls striking it at an angle. It is made of the hide of a buffalo bull, taken from the neck, where the skin is thickest and toughest. A great deal of ceremony, or, as the Indians term it, "medicine"—is considered necessary to be observed before the shield is considered as dedicated to war. The shield I send you was captured during the past Winter from the Cheyennes, the most war-like and troublesome tribe on the plains, as well as the most powerful. The beaded buckskin dress is that of a squaw, also a relic of the battle of the Washita, November 27, 1868. The bow and quiver, the latter full of war arrows, were given to me in the Indian Territory last winter by a Kiowa warrior, father of the famous Kiowa Chief, Satanta, whose murderous exploits have rendered his name a terror along the entire Western frontier, and who, at the time referred to, you may remember, was held a prisoner in my hands as a hostage for the good conduct of his tribe. Satanta is the second chief in rank and influence in his tribe. The present of a bow and quiver full of arrows was made with a view of securing the release of Satanta. The bow, quiver and arrows are all fine specimens of their kind, and it is with great difficulty that an Indian can be induced to part with them. The saddle is a good specimen of the saddle used by the Indians of the plains. They are manufactured and covered with rawhide by the squaws. The one I send to you was captured at the battle of the Washita. Hoping this collection will prove interesting and acceptable to the members of the club, I remain truly your friend,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

New Uses for Paper.

A new branch of industry has just been introduced to our notice. We have for some time been familiar with various novel applications of paper. But now the uses of paper are very much extended by a patent process by M. PAVY. The paper made by this process is of a peculiar kind. It very much resembles that used by the Japanese for pocket handkerchiefs, and is susceptible of the same application. The patentee calls it "felted," and to a certain extent the term is appropriate. Both animal and vegetable materials are employed in its production. Among the vegetables we find some not hitherto much employed in the manufacture of paper, New-Zealand flax, jute, plants of the mallow, and the ordinary fibres, flax, hemp, and cotton. The animal matters used are wool, silk, skins, and other material, which is certainly a novelty in paper-making. These various matters are reduced to pulp and bleached, and then "felted" in appropriate machinery, which is, no doubt, the same as is used in ordinary paper-making. It will easily be understood that the mixture of such materials as we have named gives a paper of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength. It can, indeed, be sewn together with as much ease, and makes as strong a seam as the woven fabrics it is intended to replace. The uses to which this paper can be put are innumerable. We may mention a few of the articles we have seen. First, petticoats, which no girl of the period could resist. These may be printed exactly like the skirts now so fashionable, or they may be white, and have open work stamped out in patterns, which scarcely any amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that they can be sold retail for sixpence each—little more than the cost of washing a petticoat. We have next bed furniture, of imitation cretonnes and chintzes. These are printed with patterns of great beauty, and a set of curtains will only cost five shillings. We have also quilts, which, besides being non-conductors of heat, have a very genteel appearance. White day-covers for beds are made with embossed patterns and equally cheap. White table-cloths, stamped with patterns in remarkably good taste, will, we are sure, soon ornament many a dinner table, and serve to light the fires the day after the party, unless the host be of an economical turn and resells them to the papermaker. But the material is also applied to articles of a more substantial character. Very good imitation leather is formed of it, and furniture covering, and even shoes may be made. The last can be made impermeable to wet by the introduction of oils and India-rubber. We have said enough to show that a material is produced which will probably have considerable influence on some of our staple industries. Paper collars, it may well be supposed, have already had a sensible influence on the linen trade, and the further extensive substitution of paper for woven fabrics must produce still greater changes.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Alleged Brutal Whipping of a Negro Woman in Kentucky—An Extraordinary Story.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 10.

A rather extraordinary case came up in the United States Court yesterday afternoon and was put before the jury. DUDLEY W. DUNNING, a man living in the vicinity of Bainbridge Post Office, Christian County, had been indicted, along with four or five others, for whipping a negro woman named JULIA MCKINLEY. He did not make his appearance in Court, though he had given bond, and General HARLAN appeared as his attorney. JULIA was the only witness. She is very large and black, though not a thorough-bred representative of her race. Her head and face are somewhat remarkable. The latter is peculiarly prominent about the chin and mouth, and her teeth are as white and even as any the dentists make. She had a frightful story to tell. Her statement was to the effect that sometime during the holidays of the old and new year she had been called by Mr. DUNNING and commanded to give up $65, which he alleged she had stolen from him. Not knowing where the money was, she asserted her innocence; but DUNNING believing her guilty, procured a number of large whips and began whipping her to make her confess. She further stated that five men assisted him, and that the five would each take a hand and whip her until he was tired, and then go and take a drink. She alleges that the whipping commenced about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and continued throughout that day and Sunday, her tormenters never stopping to take dinner or supper on Saturday or breakfast or dinner on Sunday. The whipping, according to her story, was kept up all Saturday night. Worse yet, DUNNING had laid a pistol on her head and fired the weapon, and had subsequently knocked her down with brass knucks.

To cap her extraordinary story, JULIA declared that the whipping had laid her up for three months, and that a negro girl whom the son of Mr. DUNNING struck several blows had confessed stealing the money, which had been hidden in some bedclothing, and was subsequently given up by the real criminal.

The case was about to go to the jury when our report closed. None of the alleged accomplices of DUNNING have yet been captured.

Ex-President Johnson and the Late Preston King.

From the Ogdensburg Journal, June 7.

The records of the Republican National nominating Convention of 1864, will show that it was owing to the great influence of Mr. KING, that ANDREW JOHNSON was made the candidate for the Vice-President, and therefore placed in way of succession to the Presidency. The intemperate exhibition by Mr. JOHNSON, on the 4th of March, 1865, gave Mr. KING great concern, for he felt his responsibility in elevating him to office. It will be remembered that Mr. KING took charge of JOHNSON, went with him to Silver Springs, the home of Mr. BLAIR, and labored with him till he had become thoroughly sobered.

When Mr. JOHNSON became President, Mr. KING went to reside with him at the White House, and we have reason to know his sole purpose was to watch over and advise with the new President. During the stay of Mr. KING in the White House, neither the Republican Party nor the loyal country had cause to complain of ANDREW JOHNSON. The nomination of Mr. KING as Collector of New-York, did not spring from anybody's jealousies of his influence with the President, but from necessity of an honest administration of the affairs of that office, the most important in the country.

With the departure of Mr. KING from the White House, that influence so much needed to keep Mr. JOHNSON in harmony with the Republican Party was withdrawn, and at once commenced the disruption which proved so dishonorable and disastrous to Mr. JOHNSON, and the troubles which temporarily unseated Mr. KING's reason and lead him to the fatal plunge on that November afternoon.

For more than a month previous to his mad act, Mr. KING labored under the hallucination that the Republican Party and the country were doomed to irretrievable destruction from the treachery of ANDREW JOHNSON. He was borne down under the belief that all that had been gained by the rivers of blood shed in defence of the country was lost, and he frequently expressed this belief to friends, and added, "I am responsible for the whole." It may please this man to attribute Mr. KING's trouble to one thing, and that man to another; but we are persuaded that it arose entirely from the treachery of ANDREW JOHNSON. We enjoyed the confidence of Mr. KING, were with him the night before he left home to take up his abode in the White House, and also the evening before he left for New-York, only a few days before the fatal 13th of November, and had his confidential assurance to the effect above intimated.

A WILL ANNULLED.

Suit by Negroes to Recover the Estate of their Former Master—A Verdict Against Them.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal, June 7.

An important case, known as the Owen Thomas will case, has just been decided in the Superior Court at Columbus. The amount involved was at least $40,000. The parties were JAS. K. REDD, propounder of the will, *vs.* SOPHIA HARGROVES and M. W. THWEAT et al., caveators, and the facts, as stated by the Judge in his charge, are as follows:

On the 25th day of February, 1852, OWEN THOMAS made and published a paper purporting to be his last will and testament, and nominated JAS. K. REDD and AUGUSTUS HOWARD executors of the same, and in the third, fourth and fifth items provided that a certain number of his slaves, in all over thirty, and consisting of men, women and children, should be carried to Liberia, or to some other free State foreign to Georgia into which they might severally elect to go, and there be forever manumitted and freed—they and their posterity; and further provided that all the rest of his property, consisting of lands, negroes, stock and crops, &c., should be sold, and the proceeds be applied to the payment of debts, the be defrayal of the expenses incident to the execution of the will, to the removal and subsistence of the negroes in their new homes; and the balance to be equally divided among such of the negroes as were over eighteen years of age, on their arrival at the place they might select for their homes.

On the 28th of September, 1868, OWEN THOMAS departed this life. Subsequently JAMES K. REDD, the executor, nominated in the will, propounded the same to the Ordinary Court of this county for probate; when the caveators, the only heirs at law of OWEN THOMAS, appeared and filed their caveat against the probate of the will, on the following grounds:

1. Because said will was revoked by an act of the Legislature assented to the 14th of December, 1859, to prohibit the *post-mortem* manumission of slaves. 2. Because the will provided that the negroes might elect to go to Liberia or some other free State. 3. Because circumstances subsequently occurring have made it impossible for the executors to execute the will.

Upon hearing the case the Ordinary refused to set up the three items mentioned above; but admitted the bill to probate, as to the other items therein contained. From this decision of the Ordinary an appeal was entered by the propounder, and in this way the case comes before this Court for trial.

The Judge's charge was favorable to the defendants, the caveators, and the jury found the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that every part of the paper propounded as the will of OWEN THOMAS, is void, except that part which gives a legacy or bequest to Mrs. HOWARD, and the part which appoints JAMES K. REDD and AUGUSTUS HOWARD executors, excluding the legacy to them, and we find that these two parts are the will of OWEN THOMAS.

The result, as stated by the *Sun*, is to take the administration from J. M. THWEATT, appointed by Ordinary DUER, and give it to the surviving executor, J. K. REDD, and besides the legacy to Mrs. HOWARD, not a large amount, and the appointment of the executors, no part of the will holds good. The bulk of the estate then goes to heirs of Mrs. THWEATT and to Mrs. HARGROVES, unless the Supreme Court overrules the decision, or some other course is taken. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Easter Eve at St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes: "No traveler's eye could desire a finer spectacle than the ceremony of last night, the midnight service of Easter Eve, which commemorates, in every church throughout Russia, the great event that gives to Sunday itself its Russian name of 'Voskresenye,' (resurrection.) Nowhere is this pageant more imposing than in the great Isaac Cathedral, remarkable even among the stately churches of the metropolis for the splendor of its golden dome and vast granite monoliths. Threading his way through a labyrinth of wooden stalls twinkling with small tapers, and heaped with medals, crucifixes, leaden saints, &c., for the benefit of the orthodox, the spectator reaches the principal entrance. The huge carved doors swing heavily back, and disclose the already thronged interior; above, the shadowy expanse of the dome; beneath, the mighty arches clothed in floating shadow; while here and there a circle of light round the tall candles casts a fitful glare on the faces of the crowd, who appear and vanish like phantoms. From the central platform rolls the deep voice of the officiating priest reciting the customary prayers, in that quaint, sonorous Slavonic tongue which has been well nigh chased from the earth by the spread of modern Russ; while ever and anon the choir breaks in with its measured chant, which dies away among the giant arches in a cadence inexpressibly sweet and plaintive—the characteristic feature of Russian music. Suddenly, on every side, shoot upward little jets of flame, breaking asunder and circling as they go. Over the tall candles on the altar—round the chandeliers suspended from the lower ceiling—up into the dim vastness of the dome itself, the fire flits like a quickening spirit, leaving in its course endless twinkling points of light, and making the vast pillars stand out like the ribs of some skeleton mammoth under the moonlight of the far north. Then at one stroke the countless faces rise to view; bearded officers, glittering in gold laced uniform; *blasé* students, glancing around with studied indifference; low-browed peasants, their hardened faces softened by devotional fervor; beautiful girls, with long dark hair flowing over their white robes; and many, many more, of every rank and age. Slowly boom out the last strokes of midnight, and suddenly the door of the sanctuary falls back, and the attendant priests, in their high, helmet-shaped caps and embroidered robes, sweep down the long vista to the central platform, where lies the coffin that typifies the great sacrifice. In another moment the coffin is raised on the shoulders of four tall deacons, and borne toward the western entrance, the priests following with bowed heads and folded arms, marching in time to a funeral chant. As they vanish through the gate whence they must make the circuit of the entire building, a solemn silence falls on the vast assemblage; all stand mutely expectant, as though awaiting some great event. Suddenly there arises a distant sound of chanting, coming gradually nearer and nearer, and at length, through the same gate by which it departed, re-enters the procession—but this time in triumph. Sacred banners follow the march now, heads are proudly uplifted instead of drooping, and, mounting the platform, they wave their standards rejoicingly, while the chief priest lifts his hands on high, and shouts in a voice of thunder, 'Christ is risen.' Then bursts from the choir the grand Resurrection Anthem, while a sea of bright points surges up through the crowd, as at the same moment thousands of tapers are lighted, and on every side is heard the greeting which will ring to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land, 'Christ is risen! He is risen indeed!'"

A Horse with the Hydrophobia.

From the Westchester (Penn.) Republican, June 9.

On Saturday a horse, owned by SEWELL CHAMBERS, a colored man, living in Thornbury Township, was seized with hydrophobia. The animal had been confined in a field near Darlington's Corner, but by some means got out of the inclosure into a public road. It attacked a team belonging to WILLIAM FARRELL, who was engaged in hauling stone to the railroad. The driver of the team succeeded in driving off the mad animal, and it is not believed that it injured any of the horses attached to the team. When the fit was off the poor brute would become very weak—stagger and fall. When the spasms returned it would again rise and attack everything in its road. Several persons were chased on the tavern porch, and one individual narrowly escaped being bitten. In its rage to bite, its own tongue was nearly bitten off. The animal was finally secured in a lot, where it died during the night in great agony. It was a valuable horse, and was used by Mr. CHAMBERS in threshing grain, with a machine, through the neighborhood. What is still more terrible to contemplate, is the fact that the horse is supposed to have been bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. ELIAS BAKER, that was thought to be mad, and bit two persons some three weeks since, an account of which was published in this paper. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that Mr. BAKER's dog bit two other dogs on the farm of Mr. GEORGE FAUCETT, where the horse was kept. The dogs of Mr. FAUCETT were killed immediately after. The two young men who were bitten, as well as their immediate friends, are much distressed over these facts; but it is hoped that the means resorted to in their cases will prove effectual against this malady.

The Election in Texas—General Reynolds.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 23.

Hon. B. Rush Plumly, President of the Republican Convention:

SIR: * * * I saw the President, with whom I have been acquainted eight years, and related to him the condition of lawlessness in the State, described the appearance of a body hanging to the Brazos bridge at Richmond. (Hung ostensibly for horse stealing.) I also showed him the scar of a wound received from an attack by a ruffian in your city, while *en route* here. Also a letter from a prominent citizen of Austin, detailing two murders committed in Travis County, right under the nose of General REYNOLDS. I suggested to the President that if these things could occur in the most frequented highways, how much worse must be the interior. I stated also that the only object any so-called Republicans had in urging an immediate election was to discourage the Union men from holding a convention, and thus keep them disorganized, that some of these political tricksters might be able to ride the party as an eleventh-hour compromise candidate. In short I tried to make it appear to the President that one or two "Sir Oracles" were afraid to trust the party or themselves in its hands.

The President replied, *verbatim:* "There will be no election in your State, Major, before November in any event."

General W. S. CLARK, of your city, saw the President on the day following my interview. The *National Intelligencer*, a democratic paper, reports the President as saying the same to him. General B. F. BUTLER saw the President on Friday, when the same statement, in little different terms, was made by President GRANT.

My advice is to take time in calling a convention, fixing it after the crops are gathered, harmonize all the elements of the party, and go in to win. If the stories about General REYNOLDS' partisanship are true, get up petitions for his removal.

We cannot and must not work against a man who exercises such immense authority in the interest of a ring or faction of "rule or ruin demagogues." Take the bull by the horns. General GRANT will not continue General REYNOLDS there if, as I am informed, two-thirds of the Union men distrust him and believe him to be partisan in his administration.

Yours truly, W. B. MOORE.

Removal of the Philadelphia Chief of Detectives—The Question of Rewards.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 11.

JOSEPH ENEU, Chief of Detectives, left the department yesterday, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. About a week since, a man, who gave the name of JACOB M. MYERS, was arrested at the depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the charge of breaking into and robbing one of the station-houses on the road. Upon being taken to the Central Police Station he was recognized as a fugitive from justice from Northampton, Bucks County, for whose arrest a reward of $500 was offered. Chief ENEU thereupon sent the prisoner to Bucks County in charge of Sergeant CROUT, of the Reserves, who brought back the $500 reward. Of this amount, $50 were given to a railroad conductor concerned in the arrest, and $50 to the policeman who took the fugitive into custody. They appeared to be at first satisfied with this sum, and signed a receipt to the effect that they would not proceed against the authorities of Bucks County for the recovery of the $400. When Mayor FOX was informed of the course of the Chief, it did not meet his approval, and he expressed his opinion that the whole of the reward belonged to the conductor and the policeman who made the arrest. The Chief declined to hand over the portion of the reward in his possession, and the Mayor gave him twenty-four hours to consider the matter. The time expired at 12 o'clock yesterday, and at 1 o'clock the Chief not having signified his intention to yield, the Mayor sent him a notification that his services would be thenceforth dispensed with. The Chief says that he had his resignation written, and intended to present it in the course of the morning, but was induced to withhold it by the persuasion of friends.

A Japanese Joins the Methodist Church.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier, June 10.

The communion service last Sunday in St. James' Methodist Church, New-Brunswick, was a season of very special interest. Among those received into full membership of the church was JOHN WESLEY IWASKI NAGAI, the Japanese whose conversion and baptism was announced several months since. He is an intelligent-looking young man of about twenty-four years of age. In his own country, which he left for the purpose of study about three years ago, he was a school-teacher of recognized culture and ability. After spending a couple of years in England he came to this country, and for the last year has been a student in Rutgers College, New-Brunswick. Six months ago he was experimentally converted to Christianity while attending the services of St. James' Church, and received the ordinance of Christian baptism by the hand of the pastor, Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, by whom also he was received on trial as a probationer. He has been a regular attendant upon the Church services, including the class-meetings. His increased acquaintance with the doctrines and usages of the Church has led him to prize them very highly, and his responses to the usual questions before the congregation were distinct, earnest and emphatic. It is stated that it is his purpose soon to pursue a course of biblical study, with a view to entering the ministry of the Church, and to labor in due time for the evangelization of his countrymen.

Contradictory Evidence in a Murder Trial.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 9.

The contradictions of testimony in the McConnel trial were remarkable. Two witnesses swore—the one to having seen ROBINSON enter the yard in front of General MCCONNEL's house, the other to having seen him come out; but one said he wore a long over coat, reaching nearly to his feet; the other, that he wore a short business-coat. ROBINSON himself stated, before the Coroner's jury, that he passed the house of MCCONNEL about 9 o'clock, while six or eight witnesses on the trial testified that he did not. The defence insisted that the fog at 9 o'clock would have prevented the two identifying witnesses from distinguishing ROBINSON certainly at a distance of sixty feet, and yet their own witnesses swore that ROBINSON was at his store at that moment by the town clock, which they saw a quarter of a mile off. Both of the identifying witnesses swore that they could not be mistaken in ROBINSON, as the man they saw going in or out of MCCONNEL's premises; yet both at the time of the murder told various persons they were uncertain as to his identity. The prosecution showed that ROBINSON had a motive to the extent of $400, to kill MCCONNEL, and the defence argue that the identifying witnesses have a motive of $1,000 to convict ROBINSON, in order to secure the reward. The trial having ended in the acquittal of the prisoner, we feel at liberty to express what we believe is the general judgment upon the case, viz., that upon the evidence no conscientious, intelligent and properly instructed jury could well have arrived at any other verdict.

The Jefferson Police Troubles—A Sad Incident.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 1.

On the night previous to the occupation of Jefferson City by the Metropolitan Police, and when the most intense excitement and indignation prevailed among the citizens and old Police consequent upon an anticipated attack, a young lady, 18 years of age, on a visit to a neighbor, was about taking her departure in company with a lady friend, when there was a flash, a loud report, and she saw, as she supposed, a gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married fall before the door as if shot. Uttering a moan she sank back fainting, and was borne within the house.

She was afterward taken to the residence of a relative, but never spoke again, having ruptured a blood vessel. She died next evening of hemorrhage, and was borne back to her dying mother over the lake, whom she had left a few days previous, little dreaming that she should never return to her again, save as an inmate of that narrow tabernacle which never seems more dreadful than when occupied by the young and beautiful, the pure petals of whose spirits have faded into eternity just as they were unfolding amid an atmosphere of love.

That the young lady was mistaken, and that her lover still lives, only adds a sadder tinge to the melancholy incident.

A Body Recovered Through a Dream.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, June 7.

Since the drowning of the little boy, CHARLES STRIBLEN, in Fall Creek, on Thursday, an active search was instituted for the body, but up to Saturday evening without success. On Saturday night, a Mr. BESS, who is in the employ of Mr. HAUGH, an uncle of the boy, and who had been engaged in searching for the remains, dreamed that he saw the body under the water at a point where the creek makes a bend, some distance below where the lad was drowned. He awoke from his nap, and after tossing uneasily for several hours, fell asleep again, and had the same dream. The vivid recollection impressed him so deeply that he got up at daylight and repaired to the spot indicated in his dream. There, to his astonishment, he beheld the dim outlines of the body, floating beneath the surface of the water, rising and sinking at intervals, precisely as he saw it in his dreams. He soon brought the body out of the water, and it was restored to his grief-stricken mother.

Propagation of Shad in the Hudson.

From the Rochester Union, June 8.

Our townsman, SETH GREEN, will leave to-night for Albany to attend to the propagation of shad in the Hudson for two or three weeks to come. He takes with him his patent boxes and other implements which he used last season in the Hudson and Connecticut, and will have such assistance as he may require to prosecute his delicate but important work. Mr. GREEN will go down the Hudson from Albany to such points as he may find it convenient to operate. He will rescue from destruction the spawn of many millions of shad, and having nursed them into life, will set them free, to return again in two or three years large enough to become the food of man. When it is understood that each parent shad will produce the spawn for from 25,000 to 75,000 young, the multiplying of these fishes does not appear to be so difficult a matter. The thing is to know how and when to operate. This Mr. GREEN thoroughly understands. He goes to the Hudson at the request of the State Commissioners of Fisheries, with instructions to do all that he can in his way this season. It is hoped that another Spring far far more may be accomplished. If suitable legislation can be obtained at Albany to protect the shad from wanton destruction it will not be more than five years before this excellent fish will abound in the Hudson as in days of yore.

General JOSEPH WHEELER denies that he indorsed General LONGSTREET's letter and urged its publication. He says that though the views he expressed at the time were of the most temperate character, yet nothing was further from his ideas than advising General LONGSTREET's joining and assisting a party then threatening all social order and every element of prosperity in the Southern States.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Immense Tory meetings were held in different parts of Great Britain yesterday, and strong protests against disestablishment were adopted. The cable reports that at the Manchester meeting over 200,000 persons were present, and at the Liverpool demonstration 50,000.

It is officially announced in Paris that "the recent outrages approach a termination, owing to the strength and energy of public opinion." The streets still continue crowded with excited people, however, and the military remain on guard in the troubled districts.

CUBA.

An engagement at Puerto Padre is reported from Havana, but which side was victorious is not stated. It is rumored that hundreds were killed, among them General Marmoe. The representatives of the Cubans in Washington have received information of the successful landing on the island of 600 more fillibusters, with arms, ammunition and provisions. The Cuban forces have been formed into two army corps, one of which is commanded by General Jordan; this has over 2,000 Americans in its ranks. Desertions from the Spanish lines are frequent, and the difficulties between the volunteers and the Spanish leaders continue.

GENERAL.

Ruggles & Baldwin's steam saw mill and shingle factory, in Sixth and Home streets, Cincinnati, a portion of a saddle-tree factory, and four or five brick and frame dwelling-houses, with lumber sheds and loaded lumber wagons, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at about $20,000. It is reported that three children were burned to death. Several poor families lost nearly all they had.

By order of the Secretary of War, Private John Ford, of Company C, Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, sentenced by General Court-martial in 1864 to imprisonment for life and hard labor, for the murder of John Fitzgerald, a brother soldier, is to be released from confinement and furnished with transportation to his home.

Judge George G. Belt was shot dead by William Dennis, in Stockton, Cal., on the 3d inst., while standing in front of a store on Centre-street. It appears that a feud, resulting from a law suit, had existed between the parties for a long time. Judge Belt was a native of Baltimore, Md., and was one of the earliest settlers of Stockton. Mr. Dennis is an Ex-Alderman of the city.

A dispatch from Denver says that the robbers of the Santa Fé Government Depository are still at large, and that $65,000 have been found in an out-house.

S. M. Eaton, from Hinkleville, Ky., and James Smith, of Cairo, had a difficulty at the St. Charles Hotel, in Cairo, on Thursday, when one Mike Barry interfered, and was shot and mortally wounded by Eaton. A policeman ordered Eaton to surrender. He refused, and started to run, whereupon the policeman shot and instantly killed him.

The Germans of Pittsburg propose to observe the Fourth of July on the Fourth, although the day will be Sunday. The different societies will parade through the streets, and there will be the customary orations and the other exercises, excepting the evening balls and festivities.

The semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, which takes place on Tuesday next, promises to be one of the most imposing displays ever witnessed in that city. There will be about 3,000 men in line, representing encampments in different sections of the country. Boston sends 300, New-York 500, Hartford 250, and the West and South a goodly number.

William J. Nixon, a farmer of Rockwell, Ill., was murdered by a neighbor named John Healy, on Wednesday, in a field near the former's house. The two had been bitter enemies for a long time, and Healy had two or three times before attempted to take the life of Nixon.

Hon. James M. Gregg, a member of Congress from the Indianapolis District, in 1856, died at his residence in Danville, Hendricks County, Ind., on Thursday.

Attention was some months ago directed to a diving apparatus, or submarine boat, built here for the Pacific Pearl Company, and taken hence to Panama. The last mail brings information that the boat, after various successful experimental operations in Panama Harbor, has proceeded to San Elmo, the most southern of the group of Pearl Islands, which are to be the scene of the Company's labors. San Francisco correspondence speaks of the enterprise as an object of interest on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Samuel Weil, the passenger who was so seriously injured on the Washington train which was wrecked at Annapolis Junction on Wednesday night, has since been brought to Baltimore. He is now at the Hebrew Hospital, where every attention is given him, his injuries being administered to by skillful physicians. It was at first thought that the sight of the left eye would be lost, but the opinion now expressed is that by careful treatment it can be saved.

Some twenty agents of insurance companies in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston have been cited before the Criminal Court at Baltimore for violating the State law, by not paying the required license. Some have been fined heavily, and others held *sua curia*.

An attempt was made to murder Mr. Henderson, a prominent coal operator, while asleep in his bed at the hotel in Rockport, Penn. It is thought that the attack was the result of some difficulty growing out of the present strike of the miners. Mr. Henderson was very roughly handled and sustained dangerous injuries, but it is believed he will recover.

A young man, named Thos. Fitzgerald, residing in Orchard-street, was assaulted last evening, at the corner of Market-street and East Broadway, by an [illegible] named Jas. Mullins, who threw him on the ground, and then stabbed him on the head severely. A surgeon dressed the wounds, after which Fitzgerald was conveyed to his home. Mullins fled, and was not arrested.

The bonds, certificates of deposit and other papers of value, stolen from the safe of R. L. Smith, at Lysander Village, N. Y., on Monday night last, have been found under a shed attached to the church, which stands 150 yards or so from the office where the safe was broken open.

Josephine Brown, of Canaan child-murder notoriety, has been arrested, tried and convicted of wanton and disorderly conduct in Pittsfield, Mass., and sentenced to six months at hard labor in Lenox Jail.

Hugh Penant, the child-murderer, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, in the Court at Buffalo, Mich. The murder was committed in the town of Albion, Mich., on the 10th of last May.

Governor Smith, of Alabama, officially indorses the action of the Commissioners in agreeing to a contract for the transfer of West Florida to Alabama, subject to the approval of the Legislatures and of Congress, although, he states, "the price agreed to be paid" by Alabama "is more than the State, under all the circumstances, ought to give."

President Grant is to occupy apartments in the St. James Hotel during his stay in Boston. On Wednesday, the day of his arrival, he will receive official calls from the Mayor and the Governor, be saluted by the soldier-boys of the High and Latin School, and be escorted to the State-house and shown the members of the Legislature. In the afternoon he will review the militia of the State, and in the evening will go to the musical festival.

A desperate attempt to revolt was made at the Northern Prison, at Michigan City, Ind., on Tuesday. A plan had been agreed upon by about fifty of the convicts to rise when in the dining-hall, overthrow the guards, seize the track-cars in use within the prison, batter down the walls, and escape in a body, every fellow shifting for himself. At dinner on Tuesday, "Hoosier Bill," the leader, rose and, flourishing pruning-knife, called on all who wanted freedom to follow him. About a dozen sprang up, but the remainder of the conspirators weakened and kept their seats. "Hoosier Bill" rushed at the guards, knocked one down and attacked a second, but before he could overpower him he was shot by a third. Seeing the defeat of their leader, the others surrendered.

At a pic nic at Walden Pond, Concord, Mass., of the Boston Park-street Sunday School, on Thursday, a young man named Hutchins, while playing at base ball, was struck in the temple with great force by the ball, from the effects of which he died the day following.

The *Macedonian* and *Savannah*, comprising the fleet of the annual Summer cruise of midshipmen connected with the Naval Academy, sailed on Friday. The destination of the fleet is not known. It is rumored, however, that they will first visit Brest and other seaports in France, and then England, and thence go to the coast of Spain, and in returning touch at Madeira.

Portions of the Mount Vernon estate were sold by auction on Thursday at Alexandria. One, containing 91 acres, brought $30 per acre; another of 125 acres, $45 per acre; a third of 129 acres, $25; and a fourth, 8½ acres, on which is the ferry landing fishing shore, $65 per acre.

Minister Curtin gave a farewell reception, yesterday, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and in the evening was honored with a complimentary banquet at the Academy of Music, at which a brilliant company was present.

Judge Blatchford yesterday decided in the case of Moses Dupuy that President Johnson's pardon, revoked by President Grant, was never a completed pardon, because never delivered to the warden of the prison in which Dupuy was confined, and that his successor had a right to recall the pardon at any time before its delivery. The prisoner is therefore to be held in custody until he has served out his time.

Application has been made by the Street Commissioner to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to set apart two piers in the upper part of the City for public bathing purposes. The Commissioners have not yet come to any decision on the question.

A new ferry-boat, called the *Long Island City*, was launched yesterday at the ship-yard of Henry Steers, at Greenpoint, L. I.

Three decrees of divorce were granted by Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. In two cases the wives are plaintiffs; in the other the husband.

Spain, Semmes and the Sumter—A Leaf from History.

Perhaps, as pertinent, or, at all events, as collateral to the question now under discussion, and soon likely to be under still graver discussion, touching the conduct of Spain toward our Government during the rebellion, it may be well to revive the testimony of Admiral Semmes to the reception which the *Sumter* had in the port of Cadiz.

The *Sumter* ran across the Atlantic from Martinique, in December, 1861, after capturing seventeen small trading vessels, in search of "fresh fields and pastures new"—and also to avoid our cruisers. The first European port she made was Cadiz; and, says Semmes, "the Spanish officials began to annoy us even before we let go our anchor." The *Sumter* was quarantined at once, and her arrival was telegraphed to Madrid. The very next morning Semmes received a peremptory order from the military Governor of Cadiz "to proceed to sea within twenty-four hours." This order must have come from the Government at Madrid instantly on the news of the *Sumter's* arrival. Semmes protested in a letter full of doctrine regarding *de facto* and *de jure* belligerency; but, rightly conjecturing that this logic might not serve his turn, he took the precaution to add that his ship was "in a crippled condition. She is damaged in her hull, is leaking badly, *is unseaworthy*, and will require to be docked and repaired before it will be *possible* for her to proceed to sea." To complete his picture of distress he said:

> "I have on board forty-three prisoners, confined within a small space, greatly to their discomfort, and simple humanity would seem to dictate that I should be permitted to hand them over to the care of their Consul on shore."

This adroit appeal procured, of course, what his representation of "Confederate belligerency" had not. As Semmes says, even a neutral could not resist the appeal for a ship in distress, on the ground of "simple humanity." He received permission "to land his prisoners and remain a sufficient time to put the *necessary* repairs upon his ship."

But the Spanish officials even then stuck to the letter of the law. Semmes says:

> "In the mean time, the most offensive espionage was exercised toward me. A guard-boat was anchored near by, which overhauled all shore-boats which passed between the *Sumter* and the shore; and on the very evening of my arrival a Spanish frigate came down from the dock-yard and anchored near my ship. * * * Engineers and sub-engineers, and other officials, whose titles it were tedious to enumerate, came on board, to measure the length of the ship and the breadth of the ship, calculate her tonnage, inspect her boilers, examine into the quantity of water she made during the twenty-four hours, and to determine generally *whether we really were in the condition we had represented ourselves to be in*, or whether we were deceiving Her Majesty and the Minister of the Universal Yankee Nation at Madrid, for some sinister purpose. The permission came, at length, to go into dock."

Could anything express more vividly the way in which every point of international law was interpreted by the Spanish Government against Semmes and the *Sumter*, and in favor of the "Minister of the Universal Yankee Nation at Madrid?" The whole thing is described much more at length by Semmes himself.

And what was the result of the docking? So far from being as helpless as Semmes represented, the *Sumter* was found "as sound and tight as a bottle, in every part of her, except the propeller sleeve."

Meanwhile, however, his crew began to run away. "I had not half-a-dozen Southern-born men among my crew," says the Captain, "they were mostly foreigners." Accordingly, he addressed another note, full, as usual, of *de facto* and *de jure* belligerency, to the Governor of the city, accusing Mr. Eggleston, our Consul at Cadiz, of harboring the seamen. But, he sadly adds, "I took precisely what I expected by this remonstrance, that is to say, nothing." The trouble was just this:

> "I was fighting against odds—the [illegible] being the *stationed agents*, spies and pimps of a *recognized Government*. Our Southern movement, in the eyes of Spain, was a mere political revolution, and, like all absolute Governments, *she had no sympathy with revolutionists*."

Nor was this all. "The authorities, under the perpetual goading of the United States *chargé* in Madrid, Mr. Perry, and of Mr. Consul Eggleston, were becoming very restive, and were constantly sending me invitations to go to sea." Indeed, no sooner had he got out of the dock, than one morning, "before I had turned out" of my bed, says Semmes,—the Governor's aide-de-camp came on board "with a peremptory order from his chief, to depart *within six hours!*" Accordingly, Semmes "went on shore for the first time to have an interview with this blockhead." The Governor proved to be a "bull-necked fellow, with whom I saw at the first glance it would be of little use to reason—one of those dunder-headed military men who never look, or care to look, beyond *the orders of their superiors*." Semmes represented that he was out of coal, and must write to Mr. Yancey in London for funds to buy it, and that he *could* not go to sea, "since a steamer could no more go to sea without fuel, than a sailing ship without a mast;—but he was inexorable."

However, "the blockhead" (everybody is a "blockhead" who does not agree with Semmes) consented to telegraph to Madrid Semmes' statement that he was out of fuel, "but," he added, "if no reply comes within the six hours, you must go to sea." And *go he did*. How he managed to find fuel to run round to Gibraltar is none of our business just now. "Her Majesty graciously gave permission to remain another twenty-four hours," but the ungrateful Semmes adds, "She had been a little too ungracious in meting the hours out to me."

Such was the experience of Semmes, Spain and the *Sumter*. "No proposition of international law is clearer," says that gentleman, in conclusion, "than that a disabled belligerent cruiser—and a steamer without coal is disabled—cannot be expelled from a neutral port, and yet the *Sumter* was, in fact, expelled from Cadiz." To which we can only reply that it looks, therefore, very much as if Spain did not admit that the *Sumter* was a "belligerent cruiser."

So goes Semmes' own account, and we shall prefer to let it stand without comment, and without the historic comparisons it may suggest to our own, and perhaps to English minds. The Confederate Captain had two, and only two, experiences of the Spanish idea of "Confederate naval belligerency." The first was at Cuba, where, as we narrated the other day, the Consul-General not only got him out of the port of Cienfuegos, but handed back every one of his prizes to their original owners; the second was at Cadiz, as just recorded. "I never afterward troubled her Majesty," concludes Semmes, "either in her home ports, or those of any of her colonies, and henceforth rarely entered any but an English or a French port." But he now tells us he looks for his revenge in the belief that the United States will reward Spain by violating the international law which she preserved, and that in the affair of Cuba "Spain will be kicked and cuffed by the very Power to which she truckled." Whether Semmes will prove a prophet in this respect remains to be seen.

The London Directory.

Whoever adds a thoroughly good handbook of any kind—commercial, philological, biographical, historical, medical, or what not—to literature and to business, is a public benefactor. If time is money, he adds untold millions to national wealth; if the penny saved is a penny earned, the minute saved is the minute earned, and so he adds hundreds of years to individual or national life; if the saving of money and annoyance is a charity in life, he is a great philanthropist; and if whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, he deserves the meed of well-doing and enough public praise to make his example followed. In proportion to the number of people whose time, money, and worry the book saves, in that proportion the book is praiseworthy.

Such a treasure of compactness, completeness and system in civic information is the London Directory—a volume worthy of study not less in that city than here in New-York, and of study most of all by the compilers of our directories, which it so far surpasses in every respect. That it is a bigger book than the New-York Directory, or than the directory of any American city, is true; but then, while having but twice the size of ours, it has records of five times the population, five times as full, and a hundred times as systematic. Its name is the Post Office London Directory, (compiled officially, of course,) but it contains no less than *eleven* distinct directories, each compiled with indescribable accuracy and completeness—namely, the Official, the Street, the Commercial, the Trades, the Law, the Court, the Parliamentary, the Postal, the City, the Conveyance and the Banking Directory, besides an additional amount of miscellaneous business information, useful for everyday life, which we, in our blessed New-York, have scattered in a hundred little papers and circulars, pasted and pinned up in every counting-room. All this is arranged to perfection, and indexed so that he that runs may read.

To attempt to convey an adequate idea of the perfection of this time-saving compendium would be futile. If you know only *one pertinent fact* about a person whom you are seeking, you find all in the Directory. If you know the street he lives in, but not his place of business; his place of business, but not his residence; his name, without either; *his business, but not his name;* you will find in one of four different places the key to all. If you wish to know regarding any village in England, how to get there, by what railroad, and at what hour, or what its population, you have it in an instant. In the "postal," "city and clerical," "banking" and similar portions, all necessary information for transacting business is given, the exact arrangement of departments, and the name and position of every person employed, down to the "fourth-class clerk." In the Trades' Directory, the information is so exact that, for example, among "Corn and Coal merchants," those who do both businesses and those who do one and not the other, are classified. And the same particularity is extended to countless details. On the other hand, the mechanical matters of clear, fine type, of distinctions produced by using different type, of skillful abbreviations, of perfect legibility amid such compact information, are only to be appreciated by actual examination.

How is it, to come to one practical point, that ten or twenty times the information *our* Directories have, with infinitely more system, is to be had in but twice the space? Simply by making this sort of success paramount, and the money to be derived by advertising secondary. First, no pains are spared to perfect and arrange information, at any cost; and next there is an utter absence of our custom of filling up the pages with advertisements, sowing them on fly-leaves through the volume, printing them on all the margins, top, bottom and sides, and even diagonally across the regular printed pages, and increasing the size of the type a man's address is given in, in proportion to the money he pays for having it done. This is the time for preparing or bringing out new Directories in a part of our great cities; and, if their compilers wish to be reckoned among the philanthropists and public benefactors we have spoken of, let them heed our hint. One-half the space our Directories now occupy, would, if properly used, give equal information in ten times handier and better shape. Equal space, properly used, would make them invaluable treasuries of municipal and business knowledge.

New-York the Most Densely Populated of all Great Cities.

The startling report of the Health Board, which we published yesterday, confirms the fact heretofore stated that New-York is the most densely populated of all the cities which we are accustomed to consider civilized. There is something painfully suggestive in the figures which indicate the density of population in the southern part of the City, below Fourteenth-street, beyond which, owing to the want of proper and adequate means of cheap transportation, the vast majority of our citizens cannot afford to live; and below which, owing to the want of proper and adequate house room, they are compelled to live so huddled together as to largely increase the death rate of the City.

The statement of the proportion of inhabitants to the houses in the lower part of this City, as given in the report published, are startling enough, but become more so when compared with like statistics of other cities. The percentage of persons to the dwellings in the whole City of New-York is fully as great as that of London,—averaging about 7.8 persons to each dwelling, but there is no part of London or Paris as densely populated as certain districts of New-York. In 15,040 dwellings of this City used as tenement-houses, no less than 730,683 persons dwell, or 47.25 persons to each dwelling. It will hardly be wondered at after this statement, that the death-rate in these overcrowded districts averages one person in every twenty-four of the population, and the sick-rate of those in tenement-houses nearly one in four.

These statistics are painful and terrible arguments for the absolute necessity of securing more rapid and cheaper means of City transportation. The assurance of the Inspector of Buildings that from 2,000 to 2,500 buildings are being annually erected is not enough; the population is increasing in like proportion, and there is no remedy but rapid and adequate means of transportation. Mayor Hall is right in pronouncing this the most difficult of all the problems which New-York has to solve. We hope he will not fail to keep pegging away at it, and continually agitate the subject; else we fear that underground railroads, elevated railways, the opening of new avenues from the Battery northward, and the widening of Broadway will forever remain mere dreams and vain projects. The present street railway companies, with their immense political and moneyed influence, will never allow them to be completed unless the public agitation of the citizens who are robbed of money, comfort, health and even life, shall force the existing monopolies to submit to a little of that wholesome competition which is the life of trade, and in this instance the life of the customers.

The New Movement in Woman's Education.

We are glad to see going the rounds of the religious papers, as last week they were published in the daily journals, the series of resolutions passed by the meeting of New-York ladies in reference to woman's education. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts was the presiding officer of the meeting, and, as we stated on Sunday last, the active sympathy and aid of the assembled ladies was pledged to the furtherance of the objects of the American Woman's Educational Association. This organization, under the leadership of that respected veteran of educational and economic discussion, Miss Catharine E. Beecher, has for many years been active in laboring for the successive reforms and improvements which have grown up in the line of schools and colleges for girls.

We deem their present object of sufficient importance to speak of it more in detail. It is to secure the establishment of *endowed institutions* which shall train women for their distinctive professions, as men are trained for theirs. As "nurse of infancy and of the sick, as educator of childhood, as the chief minister of the family state," they claim that woman has most momentous and important duties, which she now generally undertakes in such ignorance of their requirements as would cause a man, entering a profession with similar lack of knowledge and training, to be laughed to scorn. They aim, therefore, to cause domestic economy, health-keeping, and house-keeping, to be introduced as subjects of regular instruction in schools for girls—to restore in such institutions a training in the "art of sewing, which is so needful for the poor;" and, in the endowed establishments to be labored for, they would also impart to students the science and practice of certain light outdoor employments, as suitable and wholesome for women, and opening up avenues of wealth and independence—such as raising fruits and flowers, the culture of silk, the raising of bees and the superintendence of dairy farms.

Certainly this is a far more sensible and practical line for agitation to take than the wild chase after the ballot, which seems just now to have turned the heads of those who claim to be the friends of woman. "Female suffrage" has, at least, two sides for discussion, and the *cons* are just now very decidedly in the majority over the *pros*. Whatever men may think about "woman," in the abstract, they do not want their own wives and sisters and daughters mixing in the very dirty pools of politics. But to such an enterprise as this there are not two sides. Men and women must alike rejoice to see so useful an undertaking, And men will much more willingly give in liberal measure to promote the probability of happier homes, than they will vote for the entrance of political discussions and dissensions as a new element of domestic intercourse.

The *Revolution*, we see, in discussing the above-mentioned meeting and its objects, says it thinks that

> "men are better fitted than women for all the drudgery of domestic life. They can stand fire better, not only in the battle-field but round the cook stoves; they excel as cooks. They are better fitted to wash and iron, and the sewing-machine is their peculiar sphere. If women must give birth to children, the least the men can do is to help take care of them."

But, unfortunately, all this is enlarging the sphere of *men*, who are already satisfied with the amount of labor they have to do in "helping to take care" of their offspring. The questions of the day are: How can the just rights of woman be secured, for property and person; and how can she be better fitted to fill her important part in life?

We fail to see that "female suffrage" answers either of these. But completer education, more thorough training and a greater variety of avocation will do much for the general intelligence and efficiency of woman, as a class. And as for the rest, men would certainly be as willing to grant such measures as their wives, mothers and sisters should wish to ask for themselves and their children, as to confer the ballot and the power of office, by which the extreme reformers hope to gain all that they wish.

Inasmuch as it must be the men who grant either one or the other, why should women persist in asking for what they are most unlikely to get? Evidently the sense of the thing is with the ladies of the Educational Association, and we wish them success.

England and Afghanistan.

Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, and the *protégé* of the British Government, is now said to be so well established in his seat on the throne that his uncles, nephews and cousins, who have for a long time been zealously endeavoring to depose and murder him, have given up the attempt in despair. Six hundred thousand dollars a year subsidy from the British Government, together with what virtually amounts to a guarantee of his throne against rivals, places him in a position of all but absolute security, his rivals being now without money, men, or even moral support from Russia. England has guaranteed the independence of Afghanistan, as well as pledged herself to maintain him upon the throne. Should trouble arise, England could in a few weeks send an army to his support far larger than the entire Russian forces in Central Asia, and maintain it with ease, while it is more than problematical whether Russia could, for many years to come, spare a couple of thousand men to the aid of his enemies, without endangering the supremacy she has acquired at so great cost, and held by so precarious a tenure, over the warlike tribes of Turkistan.

So far it would seem as if the policy of Lord Lawrence were about to prove a diplomatic triumph for England, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of the Anglo-Indian "Russo-phobists." We learn by cable that Shere Ali, feeling himself at last secure, is about to consolidate his power by the reorganization of his army—probably on the Anglo-Indian model—the establishment of a Police force, and by forbidding all his subjects not actually enrolled in his service, to carry arms. These measures are the first fruits of the meeting between the Ameer and Lord Mayo at Umballa, at which it is clear that a good deal passed besides the flowery compliments and interchange of jeweled swords about which so much has been written and said. Lord Lawrence's policy seems not only to have the merit of being successful in erecting a bulwark for England against possible Russian aggression, but bids fair to prove the means of at once guaranteeing peace and independence to Cabul, and establishing law and order among the most turbulent people in Asia.

An English Radical's Views on the Alabama Question.

Mr. McCarthy's able speech on the *Alabama* question, delivered last week, shows how sensibly many Englishmen can regard this dispute. As an editor of a well-known English Radical journal, the speaker undoubtedly represents the views of the extreme Radical Party of Great Britain. They have no jealousy or hostility toward this country. They undoubtedly, as Mr. McCarthy said, felt as much interest in the cause of the North as they would in that of England. They defended our position against the open hostility and the covert attacks of the commercial and aristocratic classes, and were as warm for us as they had ever been for a purely British "cause." It is well known that at that time the ardor with which our friends fought our battles in English society, brought upon them many enmities. The London *Star* and its editor were known then as strong friends of America, when to be our friends cost no little socially.

The Radical Party took the position then which Mr. McCarthy assumed in the Cooper Hall, that the escape of the *Alabama* was an illegal proceeding, and occurring through the neglect or treachery of the Government officials.

They have always held—what is also maintained by the best writers on international law—that Great Britain was bound so to modify her municipal law as to observe international law; and that, contrary to Mr. Laird's opinion, our Consul was not at all bound to institute proceedings in English Courts against suspected vessels. The Radicals have always proclaimed that England's first duty was to maintain peace and neutrality toward the belligerents; and if her local law was not sufficient for this, she must modify it.

Furthermore, they have generally held, as Mr. Mill expressed it, that the main question was "the amount of damages, and not whether damages were due," from the *Alabama's* depredations.

Mr. McCarthy fully agrees with this Radical position. But, like all Englishmen, he also feels that his country could not submit to such humiliation as Mr. Sumner's speech appears to propose, and even offer to settle so large a bill of damages thus presented. On the point of "the want of English sympathy," his remarks are, first: that nations of adult years must cease to care about "sympathy," and only to regard actions, and that the only point of dispute should be the injuries inflicted on us by English neglect or bad faith, and the amount of damages therefor. On this question, the Radical Party of England would be a unit in proposing arbitration, and we presume all our sensible Americans will be ready to accept it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sanitary report of the Board of Health shows the unwholesome condition of the City in general—a thing easy enough to see and understand, but hard enough to remedy. All the evils of the dark and crowded tenements in the several wards are aggravated by the sewerage, which, in fact, is no sewerage at all, since it has for the most part, little or no fall to the rivers. That foul stagnation fills the air with its subtle miasma, and it is the great reproach of our chemical science that it does not furnish a cheap disinfectant which may be constantly used to turn that feculence into harmless matter. Such a thing will yet be discovered and made use of.

The Established Churches are in an uncomfortable condition, just now. Have we an Established Church among us? *Putnam* for July, is, we perceive, to have a paper on "Our Established Church." Does it mean old Trinity? Certainly David Groesbeck, clerk, means it. He seems to be a perfect Gladstone in regard to it, purposing to reclaim for the New-York "poor" the revenues of that corporation on the plea that the Church disparages the Protestant right of private judgment, and does not make any effort to put down vice. Mr. Groesbeck has entered on an arduous undertaking; for after he shall have got the better of the Sacheverell of Trinity, Dr. Dix, he will have to renew the contest with the heirs of Anneke Jans, who never will give it up during life.

The progress of religious toleration in Spain is not more striking than in Sweden,—which is as strong in its Lutheranism as Spain is in its Catholicism, and which has heretofore been as intolerant on one side as Spain has been on the other. But the spirit of the times has penetrated Sweden. At the session of the Diet just closed, a measure has been adopted, after great debate, and has received the King's sanction, which will place Sweden on a level with Spain in regard to religious freedom. The changes effected relate to civil marriages, liberty to every one to change his form of faith, and the opening of places of worship for the celebration of services other than those of the Orthodox Lutheran Church.

We hope our friends will not further urge upon us "the impropriety of alluding to druggists' mistakes, the existence of epidemics, or in prejudicing or prejudging civil and criminal cases which are already in or to be in the Courts." If the matter were one involving only the interests of the druggists making the mistake and ourselves, the omission of such accounts would be very agreeable; but there is a third party, the public, who will not consent to the compromise. Unfortunately, as our Courts are conducted nowadays, there is a great and crying necessity that the public papers should give publicity to their every proceeding. "Star Chamber" legislation and justice are rapidly becoming dangerous and common processes in this country—abuses which sadly need to be corrected.

The great American ornithologist, Wilson, whose name, though not so well known as that of Audubon, is equally worthy of renown, is to have a monument erected in his honor in Paisley, Scotland, of which country he was a native. The statue, which is to be executed in bronze, and which, after having been modeled in clay, is now being cast in stucco, is a colossal figure of Wilson, representing him in an American forest, looking earnestly at a jay, his favorite bird, which he is supposed just to have shot, while his portfolio lies at his feet. Among the statues in our Central Park, we should like to see Audubon and Wilson commemorated.

The cause of the Cuban patriots is looking up nowadays. They are no longer in the forlorn condition of rapparees and rebels, but have got a position. Peru and Chili have given them a position, by recognizing them as "belligerents," thus throwing a strong gleam of sunshine upon the efforts of Cespedes. The Governments of Chili and Peru have furthermore ordered their Ministers at Washington to mediate with our Cabinet in favor of the Cubans. The well-known and wandering monitors belonging to Peru are very likely doubling the Horn just now; otherwise the exasperated Spaniards might make a dash for them by way of reprisal.

The opening of the Isthmus of Suez is likely to be a very pompous affair. Invitations to witness it have been sent, it is said, to a number of the crowned heads. The Prince of Wales will be there, and probably the Emperor or Empress of France. The English desire to have an influence in Egypt, and when the Viceroy visits England shortly, he is to have Buckingham Palace for a lodging during his stay. Such is the report. Old Egypt is certainly looking up again; and the "Forty Centuries" will no doubt be looking down again, in a few months more, from the Pyramid of Cheops and all the others.

From Bangkok, our Siamese correspondent sends an account of an interview between the two Kings of Siam and an American officer who bore dispatches from our Government. It seems that the second King bears the name of George Washington, which his father gave him out of admiration for the great American, and his son has been engaged in our naval service. We ought to have an extensive commerce with Siam.

The poor Fenians are receiving the height of bad treatment from the Catholic Church,—not alone in Ireland where they are snubbed, lectured and threatened, but in this free and easy country also. In Kentucky, the other day, a Catholic clergyman of Louisville refused to read the burial service over the body of Lieutenant Tyrrel, because the men who came to bury him wore Fenian badges. This seems as decided in its way as the action of the Queen's policemen in Ireland, and shows, in a roundabout fashion, the truth of the old saying that those crowned rulers have "long hands."

A few years ago Mr. Colfax, now the Vice-President, accompanied by a party of friends, traveled into and around the great western region, lately opened up, and his excellent example is likely to be followed by a great many of our public men, desirous of gaining information, while they gratify their curiosity and invigorate their health. Mr. Seward and his party have now undertaken the same journey, the Ex-Secretary being, no doubt, anxious to see his late purchase with his own eyes. For him, Sitka and the seal skins may have as much interest as Yosemite or the big trees of Mariposa. Very probably there is "a chiel amang them takin' notes," and we may expect a clever book from this excursion—especially if it shall extend to China and Japan.

The London *Star* says that Lopez of Paraguay is giving a good account of his Brazilians, destroying a regiment of their cavalry who had gone to find him, demolishing an expeditionary corps at Rosario, and taking a small flotilla which was carrying provisions up the Tebecuari River. He certainly does not seem in any hurry to surrender, and the fertility and warmth of that part of the world would not leave him in any anxiety about board and lodging for his troops. Nature supplies his commissariat. We assume that General McMahon is still with him. If not—where is he?

The warnings against infanticide and kindred crimes lately uttered by the religious authorities have attracted attention throughout the country. If the medical profession and the local authorities could be induced to coöperate with the clergy in repressing such crimes, we might soon hope to see good results. We notice that Dr. E. M. Snow, who is Superintendent of Health and Registrar of the City of Providence, has called special attention to the subject, and has very wisely selected a special case to give point to his remarks. In his last report, after classifying the deaths of the past month, he says:

> "There were two murders in the month of May which are only counted in the above table as one death, under the head of *criminal abortion*. The victims were a young healthy married woman and her unborn child. From some foolish reason, at any rate with no good and sufficient reason, she consented to do violence to the laws of her being to prevent the high object of the marriage relation, and to become accessory to the murder of her own offspring. In so doing she lost her own life. It would be well if her death might be a warning to others, and if all would remember that this crime can never be done with safety. It is always murder of one human being; there is always possible danger to the life of the mother; there is always certain injury to her health and happiness."

Dr. Snow adds that the "murderer in this case," who is called *doctor*, makes the deliberate murder of human beings a part of his business. On this occasion he received twenty-five dollars for his services in killing two human beings, and he assured the deluded woman that there was no danger.

WEST POINT.

Honors to President Grant—Personal Matters—The Standing of the Graduates—The Boat Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

West Point, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

President Grant was the absorbing centre of excitement to-day, which manifested itself wherever he appeared. Nearly one hundred strangers had the pleasure of shaking hands with him. Visitors from the adjoining country called in large numbers at the West Point Hotel, and had frequent opportunities of gazing at him during the time he stood on the piazza. Last evening he was an interested observer of the mortar firing and display of fireworks which was given by the cadets.

There were thirty-six rounds of shells and paper bombs discharged from the batteries. The latter exploded with showers of vivid, varicolored lights, appearing to very fine relief against the dark background of the sky and the surrounding mountains. The shells were directed toward the target at the base of Cro' Nest, distant 1,190 yards from the battery, being pointed at an elevation of forty degrees. They whistled through the air in rapid succession, the burning fuses looking like small revolving stars. They burst when near their destination, causing loud, reverberating echoes among the hills. The firing was regarded as very accurate and excellent. It was conducted by Lieutenant Hosmer.

While it was in progress one of the People's line of steamers came opposite the Point, and the officers united in the pyrotechnic display in honor of the President by discharging numerous sky-rockets from her decks.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Borie, of the Navy Department, arrived last night, and was received to-day by a salute of fifteen guns fired from the Ringgold Battery. A number of other distinguished persons are here to-day, including General McDowell, General R. F. Ingalls, General Burns, Judge Johnston, of Washington, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The latter gentleman will preach before the cadets to-morrow at 10 o'clock; but, beyond the families and friends of the military and academic staff, and the distinguished public visitors, there will be very little chance to hear him. The chapel in which the sermon is to be delivered is only capable of accommodating about 300 persons when compactly filled, and there are more than this number who have priority to the seats, and intend going. After the sermon the cadets of the Graduating Class will call on Mr. Beecher, and offer him their thanks. At present he is sojourning at the residence of Mr. Osborn, on the opposite side of the river.

GENERAL STANDING OF THE GRADUATES.

It is probable that the order of general merit of the graduates will not be fully prepared until after their diplomas have been distributed. The list is now being arranged by Professor French and Lieutenant-Colonel Michie, but it is a very laborious duty and requires considerable time and care. It is closely matched by the cadets and their friends.

THE BOAT RACE.

Next to the President the most exciting topic of conversation was the boat race between the cadets. Little strips of ribbon were conspicuously worn by the cadets on their jackets, denoting which crew they supported. Ladies also showed their preference by wearing the crews' colors. That of the first class was orange, the second class had magenta, and the third class blue. The race was contested on the west side of the river, the course being from the Old South Dock to a point a mile and a half down the river, and return. The competing crews have already been mentioned. Colonel Parsons and Lieutenant Davis were appointed judges, and took position on the beach, opposite the starting place. Lieutenant Sears acted as referee. The water was in good condition, being smooth and quiet. A large number of spectators assembled on the steamboat landing to witness the struggle, and numerous rowboats dotted the river, and kept in the wake of the contestants. The steamer *West Point* was used to convey the President, who very attentively watched the race. At the start the choice of position was won by the third class. The boats made a very fine start and kept together for a considerable distance. The home buoy was first reached by the crew of the graduating class in twenty minutes and ten seconds. The third-class crew followed next a few lengths behind. It was frequently represented by the second-class crew that their competitors had not turned the lower stake-boat, but the latter replied that they had rowed a good three miles. The victory was claimed by the second class, but decision has not yet been arrived at by the judges.

WASHINGTON.

Important Order from the Indian Bureau—Future Action of the Interior and War Departments—Their Duties Defined—Washington's Relics—The Temperance Convention.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12.

The following highly important order from the Indian Bureau is the basis for the future harmonious action of the Interior and War Departments, and is issued with the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior. This order also has the approval of the War Department, and will be sent by General SHERMAN to all the military commanders in the Indian country, with instructions to act in accordance with its terms. This policy has been fully considered and adopted by the President and Cabinet.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

SIR: There being differences of opinion how far the authority of this Department extended in its efforts to protect and preserve the Indians, and it being essential that harmony of action upon this subject should exist between the civil and military authorities, you are hereby advised that it is the wish and policy of the Government to localize all the Indians upon reservations to be selected either by themselves or for them by the authorized agents of the Government. When so located every assistance practicable authorized by law will be given to advance them in agricultural pursuits and the art of civilized life. Most of the Indians have agreed to locate in permanent abodes upon reservations. It is your duty, and you are hereby required to protect, in all their legal rights, to the extent of your powers, all Indians within your jurisdiction who are and remain so located, or who may hereafter come in and locate. Indians who fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes upon reservations, will be subject wholly to the control and supervision of the military authorities, who, as circumstances may justify, will, at their discretion, treat them as friendly or hostile. It is proper that you should at once notify the Indians of this determination of the Government so that those who are friendly may not leave their reservations and subject themselves to the suspicion and supervision of the military authorities. Care should also be taken to inform Indians claiming to be friendly, that they must not not violate the laws of the United States by acts of murder, theft or robbery. That for such crimes the tribe will be held responsible, and their annuities will be withheld until the offenders are delivered up by them, to be properly punished. Application for the use of the military against unlawful members of any friendly tribe will not be made, unless the determination to commit outrage be too strong, and the combination too great for you to subdue with the means at your command. Presents of goods or provisions will not be given by the superintendents or agents to roving Indians, or Indians in hostility to the Government; but when they come in and locate upon reservations, with a view of becoming friendly to the Government, and cultivating the arts and habits of civilized life, every assistance practicable in the way of clothing, provisions, and agricultural implements, will be given to them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Supt. Indian Affairs, and all other superintendents and agents in the Indian Department.

THE RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

All the relics of GEORGE WASHINGTON, hitherto deposited in the Patent Office, and consisting of kitchen and bedroom furniture, uniform, sword, saddle, spurs, were to-day shipped in eight cases to Mount Vernon Mansion, where they will, in future, be exhibited to the curious.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At the Convention of the National Sons of Temperance to-day it was resolved to impose a tax of ten cents on each member to form a propagating fund.

THE CABINET.

The departure of Secretary Cox for Ohio leaves but three members of the Cabinet in town—Messrs. FISH, CRESWELL and HOAR.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The annual examination of the preparatory Department of the Howard University takes place next week. All the pupils are, of course, colored. The programme comprises exercises in Greek composition, problems in algebra, examinations in Latin, English grammar, history, &c.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12.

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Senator ROSS and Mr. REYNOLDS, editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, have been in this city for a week past on business connected with affairs in Kansas. They have had interviews with President GRANT, Secretary RAWLINS, and General SHERMAN. The result of their mission is that orders were to-day prepared, addressed to Generals P. SHERIDAN and SCOFIELD, to treat all the Indians outside of the four great reservations as hostile, and to proceed against them accordingly with a view to the protection of the citizens of Kansas and elsewhere on the frontier.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

An order has just been issued by the Secretary of War directing that all enlisted men of the general service detailed for duty as clerks, and all other clerks in the War Department and the various bureaus thereof not authorized by law, be discharged on the 15th inst., with leave of absence for one month, that their discharges will take effect on the 15th of July. By this order between three and four hundred enlisted men detailed for duty as clerks in the various bureaus of the Department, and who receive a compensation of nearly $100 per month, will be dismissed.

POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

The contract for supplying the Post Office Department with about twenty millions of envelopes for two years, commencing July 1, next, was to-day awarded by Postmaster-General CRESWELL—five millions to GEORGE H. RAY, of New-York, and the balance to Messrs. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, of this city.

THE TAX ON BROKERS.

Commissioner DELANO to-day made a decision upon a question submitted to him by the Board of Brokers of New-York, as to their liability to pay a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon sums received by them for negotiating sales. It is said that he decides that they are liable as commission merchants on all sales in excess of $50,000 made by or for them, at the rate of $1 on each $1,000, except those made through other wholesale dealers, who pay tax as such and sell on commission, and are consequently liable on sales made through commercial brokers, and that commercial brokers are also liable upon all sales negotiated by them at the rate of fifty cents on each $1,000, excepting those made by or through another broker.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is the currency statement for the week ending June 12:

Shipments.	
National banks and others	$96,669
To Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To U. S. Depository at Baltimore	24,000
The Treasurer holds in trust—	
As security for circulating notes	342,891,200
Securities held at the date of the last report	28,316,350
Total amount of Securities held	$371,207,350
Mutilated bills returned	$160,200
Total burned heretofore	13,993,327
National bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	97,190
Total issued previously	13,861,858
Balance due for mutilated bills	194,479
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,743,084
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	232,420,54

No currency was issued during the week ending June 12, 1869.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Commissioner DELANO has caused the following circular in regard to seizures to be issued from his office to-day: "No property seized by any internal revenue officer will be released by an order from the Commissioner until the officer who made the seizure and the Assessor and Collector of the District have reported the facts in the case, with their recommendation, or had ample opportunity to make such report and recommendation."

ARMY.

Colonel O. A. MACK, who is to act as aid to the Secretary of War, *vice* General Pelouze, has arrived in this city, and will assume his duties at the War Department on Monday. Secretary Rawlins will be absent from the city for about ten days. Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, having at his own request been ordered before the Examining Board and found incapable for active service by wounds received while commanding two brigades of from fifteen to seventeen regiments, in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, the President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto; and General Carroll retires with the full rank of Major-General, to date from the 9th inst.

The Secretary of War has decided that the unexecuted portion of the General Court-martial of Aug. 8, 1864, directing Private John Ford, of Company C, Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, to be imprisoned for life and kept at hard labor in some prison to be designated by the Commanding-General, be remitted, and he will be released from confinement and furnished with transportation to his home by the Quartermaster's Department upon the receipt of the order at the Missouri State Penitentiary, where he is confined. Ford was convicted of killing John Fitzgerald, a member of Company G, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, at Blackwater, Miss.

Brevet Major-General Wm. Emory having declined the appointment of Governor of the Soldiers' Home, the official order of the War Department assigning him to that duty has been revoked.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander Theodore Kane is ordered to the *Juniata*, Charles E. McKay to the *Jamestown*, and Chester Haifreed to the New-York Navy-yard; Ensign Henry C. Hunter to the New-York Navy-yard, Surgeon J. D. Miller to the *Potomac*, *vice* Wm. Lowber, who is placed on waiting orders. Surgeon N. Pinckney is ordered to duty as President, and Surgeons John S. Messersmith and Edward Shippen as members of the Board for physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

THE DRAMA.

City Record.

The Summer season is upon us. The week that has just ended was its first period. Already three houses have been ended, and doubtless several others, within a month, will present as dismal an appearance as do just at present the Theatre Francais, the Waverley, and the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels. In respect of novelty there has been nothing lately to record. At Wallack's, it is true, a new pantomime-burlesque was brought out on Monday evening, ubt its real freshness or merit are hardly discernible enough to warrant a further review than it has already received in these columns. The critic's task is becoming light, indeed. The time in fact approaches when that attaché's services will be dispensed with, with satisfaction to everybody. For a recapitulation of the news that the pantomime down-town reaches in a few nights its one thousandth representation, and that the substitution of a clog dance by Miss BROWN (imported) for the usual jig in the second act of the up-town burlesque needs no careful and deflowering investigation. The pallor of the clowns and of the blondes is still the reigning color. To such complexion have we come at last! That it is a profitable one, houses filled to repletion attest. It is a dangerous experiment, if a creditable one, to seek an exception to what has been for months already the rule. Yet we learn, and with positive pleasure, that such an experiment will be made. The Fifth-avenue Theatre will be the camp of the invaders, who include in their ranks most of the artistes from Selwyn's Theatre, in Boston. They propose, we learn, a season of a few weeks, to be occupied by representation of legitimate drama and comedy. The players are by name, Messrs. Frederick Robinson, C. H. Vandenhoff, Stuart Robson, W. J. Le Moyne, H. F. Daly, Henry Pearson, Henry Josephs, A. D. Billings, J. B. Bradford, G. T. Ulmer, and Misses Kittie Blanchard, Mary Cary, and Lillie Davenport, all from Selwyn's Theatre; M. D. J. Maguinness, from the Boston Theatre, and Miss Lizzie Price, of the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. The leader of the orchestra, Mr. Charles Koppitz, also comes from Selwyn's, and Mr. H. A. McGlenen will have charge of the business department. "Dora" and "Black-Eyed Susan" will constitute the first entertainment to be offered to-morrow week. Let us hope it will be numerously attended, and that the participants in it will show themselves deserving of continued prosperity. A less delicate performance, we notice, will be given elsewhere that same evening, as the first of a series. Miss LUCILLE WESTERN appears at the Grand Opera House in "East Lynne." Of this venture, however, more anon. The coming six nights call for more immediate reference. They are not, however, to be particularly notable. At Wallack's, Niblo's, Booth's, and the Olympic, no change of bill is intended. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, the season of opera bouffe will end on Saturday; meantime Mlle. IRMA and Mlle. DESCLAUZAS will sing every night. The Theatre Comique will be reopened to-morrow with a variety entertainment, and WOOD'S Metropolitan Theatre will be tenanted by acrobats and minstrels. Mr. LEFFINGWELL continues at the Tammany, and next door Dan Bryant's Minstrels will gladden the admirers of Ethiopian shows. Burlesque, we have only to add, was tendered the frequenters of the Bowery Theatre on Monday last, and was, of course, listened to with delight. So Miss FANNY HERRING, its latest exponent, will interpret it until further notice. "*Numerus stultorum est infinitus*," said the ancients. What adjective would they have substituted for the final one in the quotation, had they been prophetic and foreseen the events of the nineteenth century?

Home News.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Among the passengers by the *Ville de Paris* yesterday, were MM. CARRIER, BECKERS and MUSSAY, Mlle. TOSTEE, and several other opera bouffe *artistes*. M. CARRIER is engaged to sing with Mlle. SCHNEIDER at Covent Garden, London, in a few weeks, and appears at the Paris Variétés on Sept. 15.

Signori BOETTI and FORTUNA sailed for Europe yesterday. Miss ELISE HOLT departed for California Friday.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was married on Monday to Miss MARY MCVICKER, *née* MARY RUNNION, at the residence of the lady's stepfather, Mr. J. H. MCVICKER, in Long Branch. With the exception of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and wife and a few relations, we understand no one was invited to the banquet. Mr. BOOTH, with his wife, proceeded to Philadelphia, where they remained last week. They have now taken up their Summer residence at the Branch.

Two theatrical funerals last week—that of Mrs. VERNON and that of Mrs. MITCHELL, mother of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL-PADDOCK.

CAMILLA URSO, the celebrated violinist, will leave for Europe during the latter part of the present month, to be absent two years at least.

Miss ROSE EYTINGE and a company play in Providence, R. I., Monday and Tuesday.

A company of artistes from Wallacks' Theatre, including Messrs. FISHER and YOUNG and Miss MESTAYER, performed in Springfield, Mass., on Monday last. "Caste" was the play. They acted in Springfield Tuesday, and in Hartford, Conn., Thursday. They revisit Hartford Monday.

Miss MARRIOTT commences an engagement in Rochester to-morrow evening.

Mlle. LOTTA'S engagement in Buffalo has terminated. A critic of that city says: "Her merits were first fairly acknowledged in Buffalo; she dates her splendid success from her first engagement in this city, and the approbation bestowed upon her then she has proved herself worthy of ever since. She has realized all that we prophecied of her, and her star is still in the ascendant. To our theater-goers, for the past few years, she has brought sunshine, genuine good feeling, and old and young people of all classes, who rely upon the theatre for their amusements, *have been the better for her coming*." Wonderful effects of the breakdown and banjo!

The New-England drama by WILKIE COLLINS and CHARLES FECHTER, called "Black and White," was repeated last week at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. It achieved a partial success only.

A lot has been purchased for a new German theatre on the northwest corner of Seventh and Vine streets, in Philadelphia. The property bought is at present occupied by private residences.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Academy of Music was held on Sunday. The report of the Board of Directors for the year was read, showing the receipts to have been about $40,000, and the balance on hand $2,500. Two ground-rents had been extinguished, amounting to about $17,000, leaving $7,600 as the only debt outstanding. The Academy has been rented for 252 representations, of which 105 were dramatic and operatic. The meeting then went into an election, when the old Directors were reelected without opposition. Twelve hundred votes were polled.

A St. Louis paper learns that "FRED. WILSON, who is so well known in this city as a manager and performer in the minstrelsy branch of operatic and theatrical art, has received an appointment as an *attaché* of the United States Embassy to China, the chief place in which (commissionership) was recently conferred by the President and Senate upon Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, who is a brother, we believe, of Senator HOWARD, of that State. Mr. WILSON," it adds, "has gained the position mentioned by having a knowledge of the Chinese language, acquired by a four years' residence in the Flowery Kingdom. The duties which will mainly devolve upon him, therefore, will be those of interpreter.

Mr. BEN DE BAR has made arrangements for the appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates in St. Louis. She will play there, we are told, next season. So the prospect of a quick riddance of burlesque is not so near, after all.

Just as Mr. MURDOCH commenced the recital of "The Vagabonds," by TROWBRIDGE, at Manayunk, Penn., one evening, week before last, a stoutly built man advanced rapidly to the front, and, springing upon the platform, made an attack upon Mr. MURDOCH, who was, of course, unprepared for such treatment. He soon recovered himself, and striking at his assailant, sent him reeling into the hands of a policeman, who escorted him to the Police station. It was subsequently ascertained that the perpetrator of the act had been subject to spasms that overbalanced his reason, and, as Mr. MURDOCH refused to appear against him, the man was released. Mr. MURDOCH soon recovered from the blow and proceeded with the reading.

"One evening last week," says a St. Louis paper, "while the *cancan* was being danced at the St. Louis Varieties, a number of bouquets were thrown on the stage to the female performers. When Mlle. CONCHITA RONZATI came bounding forward to the footlights near the private box on the left side of the theatre, a young man who was in the box threw her a bouquet. She stopped dancing in a second, and bounding like an antelope into the box, seized the bouquet-thrower by the hair of the head, and administered to him several smart stinging slaps on the jaws. Leaping back to the stage, then she picked up the bouquet, which was still lying there, and dashed it in his face, the audience cheering vociferously all the time. She then resumed the dance. Mlle. RONZATI should come to New-York at once.

Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT had benefited by an amateur representation at the St. Louis Olympic, June 4. The affair was a pecuniary success, but an artistic failure. The performance of "Love's Sacrifice" was referred to by a local critic as "murder in the first degree."

Mr. MARK SMITH was last week at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. One of the local papers, embittered doubtless by the success of the blondes, opines that "the fact that he is one of the best actors in America will probably continue to keep people away from this theatre."

Foreign Gossip.

THE REIGN OF BURLESQUE.

The London *Daily News* thus writes of modern burlesque: "In speaking to the toast of the Drama at the Theatrical Fund dinner last week, Dr. DORAN, who certainly cannot be accused of imperfect sympathy with the players, or of any puritanical prejudices with regard to the stage, had the courage to deliver an opinion on burlesques which corroborates our own recent observations on the same subject. 'I think,' he said, 'burlesque has, of late years, wildly overleaped its lawful limits. It has impetuously overflowed all legitimate bounds. Within its own grounds it has ample choice of subjects wherewith to raise hearty laughter and wholesome contempt. But the authors of these pieces, in their hilarious indiscretion, have turned away from those sources, and have begun to travesty the tender and the true. They have seized on some of the noblest and most instructive of our myths, and have shaken all the rich instruction out of them. They have run a tilt against heroes and patriots, whose stories and whose deeds are among the dearest treasures of our memory, and they have made a jest of their heroism. But, worse than this, they have laid rude hands on women whose mission envelops them in sanctity. The last and noblest of their victims is JOAN of ARC, who should have been held sacred, were it only that she was childishly submissive to divine influences and tenderly attuned to human sympathies. Is not this a case to say with *Hamlet*, "Oh, reform it altogether!" I am sure, gentlemen, when you drank success to the drama, it was not to this portion of it, which has given, and continues to give, grave offence to the drama's best friends.' It is idle to hope or expect that managers will be deterred by the criticisms of their best friends from presenting their audiences with pieces of the class and character best adapted to the somewhat coarse and jaded tastes of a very miscellaneous and even haphazard public. They are always ready with the well-worn line which insists that those who live to please must please to live. In other words, there is no arguing with the manager who tells us that burlesques 'pay.' Do they 'pay' on their own merits, or by indirect attractions which cannot be avowed? is a question it might be imprudent to press. Apparently they only pay in houses which, when every seat is filled, can scarcely more than cover the expense of raising the curtain. To middle-aged people nothing more dreary or more gloomy under the sun (or rather in the absence of the sun) is to be endured in this lower world than a theatrical burlesque; nothing more irritating to the nerves and temper, or more depressing to the spirits, than the puns, the grins, the dances, the songs, the contortions, each more vulgar, more stupid, more simious than the last. The monkey-house at the Zoölogical Gardens is a far more entertaining and more human satire on mankind. Middle-class people are as important a portion of the play-going public as they are of the general community. No theatre can depend on the very old or the very young, nor on the highest or lowest classes only, for support. Pit and gallery, it is true, make the fortune of a theatre; but do the pit and gallery public prefer burlesques? They can get something better of the same sort at the music halls, and when the theatre begins to compete with the music hall it is doomed to failure. And does not the gallery like even the legitimate drama better than burlesque, and the pit prefer a sentimental comedy or a stirring drama? Of course, no theatre that is not subsidized by the State can afford to set up a school of morality in a place of amusement; but is there no mean between a school of morality and a school of folly and debasement? Perhaps the reason—we do not say the excuse—for the progressive demoralization of the theatre is that audiences are now composed for the most part of a transitory mob of uncultivated, uncritical people, whom the railways disgorge into the town day by day, and who night by night fill (if indeed they do fill) the theatres with audiences demanding nothing but the coarsest excitement. A run of 300 nights to a burlesque means 300 different audiences. After a day's business, and a hasty dinner at a tavern, these playgoers are in the condition to enjoy a burlesque. It is not London (except at the East End) that supplies the playgoing public of London. In Paris a reviving public spirit bids fair to drive burlesques off the stage, and to restore the nobler drama; but that is a circumstance due to causes which cannot affect us here. It may, however, be worth the while of our managers to consider whether the tendency of burlesque is not to rob the stage of that illusion which is its very life."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At the Queen's Theatre, London, "The Turn of the Tide," a play by Mr. F. C. BURNAND, founded upon a novel by Mrs. EDWARDS, entitled *The Morals of Mayfair*, had been produced. It has achieved no very great success. We are told: "Any one at all cognizant of the novel will at once perceive the scope afforded for the introduction of those ultra-realistic and sensational effects which form the prominent attractions of modern drama. But Mr. BURNAND has attempted too much, and has overladen his play with a redundancy of incidents, unimportant in themselves, that serve to lead up to a series of *tableaux* with which the drama is interspersed. And thus a lengthy drama, comprising ten scenes and four *tableaux*, (the 'waits' for which are extremely tedious,) becomes doubly tedious in itself."

It seems that the Lord Chamberlain has refused the French manager of St. James' the right to play "Les Garcons," one of the most reputable and elegant of French pieces, and the Paris papers cannot understand this interdiction when they remember SCHNEIDER'S *cascades* and furious success last year, in "La Belle Hélène" and "La Grande Duchesse."

The managers of the Royal Alfred Theatre have resolved on the exclusion of all children under 5 years of age from the theatre. For the reception of such children, while their mothers are at the play, a babies' cloak-room has been established in one of the large rooms at the theatre. The charge is twopence for each baby; and nurses, feeding-bottles, milk, and all the necessary etceteras of a nursery, are provided for that sum.

JAMES HENRY HORNCASTLE, well known in this country as a meritorious vocalist and actor, recently died in Worcestershire, England, of gastric fever. Mr. HORNCASTLE was born in London, England, May 26, 1801. He made his London *debut* at Drury-Lane Theatre, in 1820, as the *First Witch* in "Macbeth." He came to America in 1839 with the Harrison and Pyne troupe, and made his *debut* at the National Theatre, Church-street, New-York, as *Amalia*. He first appeared in Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1839, at the Chestnut-street Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. WILSON, and afterward returned to England, and was attached to the Princess' Theatre, London, for some time. At the time of his death he was an annuitant of the General Theatrical Fund.

DRANEHT BEY, Superintendent of Theatres to his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, signed in Paris, a fortnight ago, the contracts with the principal artists engaged for the opera at Cairo. MUZIO goes out as Director and *chef d'orchestre*, and the other engagements completed are those of Mme. LUCCA and Mdlle. VITALI, soprani, NAUDIN tenor and BOCCOLINI baritone. There is to be an orchestra of sixty performers and a chorus of sixty-six—forty men and twenty-six women. The ballet is to be selected by M. PERRIN, from the best available talent which can be secured in Paris. Signor MUZIO was to leave for Italy at once to select the other members of the company as well as the orchestra and chorus. The engagements are to cover a period of seven months, five to be passed at Cairo and two at Alexandria. The Viceroy is getting one of the military barracks at Cairo fitted up for the accommodation of the members of the troop, as, owing to the great influx of distinguished strangers who are expected, the hotel accommodations will be *hors de prix*.

The new opera house in Cairo will not be finished until September. It will accommodate 2,500 persons.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH is to make a tour in the French Provinces with ALBONI and ROSSINI'S Mass in the Fall. The engagement of the great contralto extends from the 15th of October to the 15th of December.

Mme. DE WILHORST is engaged for the Baden concerts.

M. NESTOR ROQUEPLAN, the dramatic critic of the *Constitutionnel* newspaper, is the new manager of the Paris Chatelet Theatre. He intends devoting it to spectacles, and what the French call *pièces à femmes*.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Gaite for the revival of the old spectacle of the "Chatte Blanche," in which Mlles. SILLY and JENNY KYD, two of the most popular of the burlesque vaudeville actresses, will appear. A large sum of money is being expended on the decorations and costumes.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Things Agricultural—Prospect of the Cotton Crop—Negro Labor—False Radical Reports—A Negro Killed in Oglethorpe County by a Sheriff's Officer—The Circumstances—Indictment of Swayze—Butler.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Oglethorpe County, Ga., Tuesday, June 1, 1869.

I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard during my tour through the principal cotton-producing counties of Georgia, that the total number of acres planted in cotton this year is not greater than in 1868. If there is any difference, I think it is less, owing to the decrease in the supply of farm labor, and to the prevalent idea that a smaller area of land well prepared, carefully planted, liberally manured and thoroughly cultivated, will produce more than a larger space cultivated in the old way.

In consequence of the very backward Spring, the heavy rains retarding planting by several days, and the cold days and nights when the seed was coming up stunting the young growth and killing a considerable number of the tender plants, I do not think, even if the seasons from now to gathering time should be propitious, that the crop will be as large as was that of last year, nor will it be as profitable to the planter, if it be as large, because the planting the crop of 1869 has cost much more in improved preparation, fertilizers, and higher wages for labor. When the seed for this crop was planted, cotton was selling at 25 to 26 cents per pound. It was on this figure wages were raised, and should the price this Fall go much below it, the cotton planters will, I fear, experience what happened in 1867, and find that it is unwise to place all one's eggs in one basket.

As a general thing, the agricultural population have staked all their available means on this crop. They bought, in many instances wildly, every imaginable fertilizer that was offered for sale, they purchased improved plows, harrows, seed planters, guano distributors; they renewed their plow stock, and thus exhausted their supply of greenbacks. Many did more. They have bought these things on credit and have pledged their crop to their factors who have indorsed their paper. They have resolved "to make a spoon or spoil a horn," and though I believe that with ordinary good weather they will make a very respectable medium-sized spoon, I have no idea that they will make anything magnificent. Several planters whose cotton has "died out," and who have had to replant, are apprehensive that a spoiled horn will be the result.

Should this year's crop be a failure, the damage would be incalculable, not only in its immediate pecuniary results, but in the discouragement it would give to improved agriculture. The stupidist opponent of "book-farming," who believes that deep plowing "kills the land," and that fertilizers "aint no account," would achieve a lasting victory, and patent steel plows and superphosphates would be unsalable at any price.

The most sanguine anticipation I can make consistently with truth, is that Georgia will produce as much cotton this year as she did in 1868; and to realize this the weather must be genial, and caterpillars, army-worms, rust, &c., &c., must keep out of the way. I have seen some very fine, some very poor, and a good deal of moderately good cotton, during my tour. I have seen no cotton this year as fine as it was this time twelvemonth. But the preparation of the soil is vastly superior now, and the cultivation of the plant is incomparably better.

I have great pleasure in recording the beneficent mutuality of the *entente cordiale* between the white employers and the black laborers. With one or two exceptions, I have not heard any complaints from either race, and I took considerable pains to investigate this very important branch of the agricultural question. I have seen thousands of negroes, and a more cheerful, contented, industrious and hopeful set of laborers I have never seen. They are docile, obedient and goodnatured, and between them and their employers I have observed a confidence and good-will which promise the best results. They are well fed, and well paid. They have realized that work is the only road to money; that a gratuitous land distribution, with mules thrown in, is "all foolishness," and that even to hear the most impassioned harangue of the reverend TURNER is not a sufficient compensation for "letting the grass git the crap." All this is progress, and promises peace. I have spoken to hundreds of negroes within the last few weeks, and they have all expressed an utter indifference to politics and politicians. They are rather jealous of their brother Africans who have got office. For instance, I asked several if they were not proud that their man, TURNER, had been appointed Postmaster at Macon. They invariably replied "no;" that the "niggers don't use no post office;" that the white folks got those places, and that "it ain't right to put a nigger boss over white gentlemen."

I have said that the negro laborers work industriously. I desire to qualify this expression. They do not work as industriously as the corresponding class of white farm laborers do at the North, nor as industriously as did the negro slaves, but they work with more industry than at any time since they became free. For a couple of years they worked as if labor was a temporary nuisance, from which they would speedily be relieved, and as if tilling the soil was a necessary condition to a share of the land. All the older and steadier plantation hands regret the almost universal retirement of the female negroes from field service; and despair of being able to change this, because they avow the insufficiency of their authority to make their wives and daughters "hoe the row." This regret is not unnatural. The men are obliged to support a number of women who do absolutely nothing. They cannot sew, and if they could they have not sewing to employ their time. They know nothing but farm labor, and that they refuse to do, whatever may be the necessity for their help, or however urgently their own families' interests require their services. I think, too, that if these unemployed "ladies" had something to do, that hog-pens, hen-roosts, garden vegetables, &c., would be less frequently shorn of their fair proportions.

But, "take him for all in all," if the negro for any cause should abandon the shovel and the hoe, and abandon cotton culture, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again" as a cotton worker. It is practically impossible for white men, however acclimated or industrious, to cultivate cotton well in Southern Georgia, or in the hot temperature of the "cotton belt." Within the last few days I have watched negroes working along under a broiling sun, which to me, under an umbrella and doing nothing, was almost insupportable. They did not mind the heat in the least, sung gayly as they swung their hoes, and worked along, and when dinner-time came seemed just as fresh as when they started in the morning. No white man could do this for any length of time. Therefore, immigration or no immigration, if ever negro labor becomes unattainable from any cause—whether from death, emigration, or a drain to supply vacant post offices—cotton becomes unattainable at the same time.

I have already communicated BELCHER'S contradiction of the assertions in his letter of Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, and that STONE & ADKIN'S negro driver are at least *in corpore sano*. It has since appeared that most of the individuals who were represented as having claimed right of sanctuary in Atlanta against the reach of the Kukluxes, have taken up their abode in that delicious retreat from choice, and not at all from compulsion. They have so stated, over their own signatures, and they indignantly repel the insinuation that they are unable to return to their homes from fear of anybody or anything. They very roundly denounce the "telegraphic romancist," and apply to him with additions that monosyllable in which the *Tribune* delights to deal when it suspects a deviation from the truth. It is said that one or more of the alleged refugees resides in Atlanta to avoid the disagreeable importunities of the Sheriff and constables of his county, in return for such delicate little operations as hog-stealing and adultery. Suffice it to say that MAULE, SPEER and all those who it was telegraphed had fled to Atlanta to escape the Kukluxes, have contradicted the telegram, pronounced it an infamous fabrication, and declared that order reigns in their respective localities.

In this county a few days ago, I think on last Friday, a negro was killed by the Sheriff's officer who was sent to arrest him, and whom the negro tried to murder. Information was obtained that the negro, named WARREN, and a negro school-teacher were organizing and drilling a band of "nigger Kukluxes," and that on a certain night they intended to visit this town and slay, burn and plunder on a grand scale. On sworn information a warrant was issued for the arrest of WARREN and the other ringleader. The constable, named EDWARDS, with a *posse* went to the place of rendezvous to make the arrest. He found WARREN and the armed negroes. He called on WARREN to surrender, and produced his warrant. WARREN refused, remarking that he "would see him (EDWARDS) in —— first," and as EDWARDS advanced, raised his rifle and cocked it, presenting it at the officer, who put spurs to his horse, and by a sudden movement got close to WARREN before he could fire. The negro's rifle got entangled under the head and bridle of the constable's horse, and thus before he could disengage it the constable drew his pistol and shot him dead. The school teacher is still at large. There can be no doubt whatever of the existence of the negro band, or of their unlawful purpose. They were caught in *flagrante delicto*, and WARREN lost his life resisting the legal process.

SWAYZE, who recommended the negroes to form these secret societies and burn and murder, has just been indicted by the Grand Jury of Bibb County, and will doubtless be found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for a term of years—five at least, and perhaps for twenty.

The people of Georgia are glad to see that Mr. B. F. BUTLER'S last warlike movement is against Great Britain, and that he has abandoned Georgia. The project to browbeat the British nation is a far more noble enterprise than to organize arson and murder in this poor State.

QUONDAM.

Earthquake Shock in Elizabeth.

A severe shock of earthquake is reported to have taken place at Elizabeth, about 4:45 on Friday afternoon. Houses are said to have shaken from foundation to roof. One old lady was thrown down while crossing her room by the agitation of the earth. The inhabitants of the ward were for a time terribly scared.

It is generally said that heat is not very suggestive. But if there is a man who can dispel this popular delusion it is Mr. F. KRUTINA, the well-known furniture manufacturer, who is more than ever recalled to memory at the present time by the delicious lounges he furnishes. Nothing can be more tempting than these elegant, durable, and yet moderately-priced comforters in the present heated term, especially if surrounded by all of those elegant pieces of toilet, and luxury, which constitute a well-furnished room. We have heard of celebrated caterers for the stomach, but next to them Mr. KRUTINA must be mentioned as the preserver of the human being. His large assortment of the most various styles of furniture has always been a theme of favorable comment by the public, and is still dwelt upon with the greatest delight by all who know what is good in the way of furniture.—*Weekly Review, June 5.*

THE MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have within the past few years acquired an unprecedented reputation for the cure of the most painful and obstinate diseases to which humanity is liable, are henceforth to be ranked among our most attractive watering places. A first-class hotel, replete with every convenience and luxury, has recently been erected there, and is now open for the reception of guests. It will be under the able and experienced management of Mr. W. H. BURROUGHS. The bracing Vermont air, the wild and picturesque scenery, the splendid facilities for driving, boating, fishing, &c., present a rare combination of pleasures that no similar place can offer. See advertisement elsewhere.—*Sunday Times.*

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

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It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

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For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swindler. Depot No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE BRITISH LION STILL ROARS over the *Alabama* claims and Cuban affairs remain unsettled, notwithstanding the "Tweed Hat" which can only be had at FLEMING'S, No. 309 Broadway, is the coolest and lightest hat worn and is outselling all others. Also our Rocky Mountain Beavers and Pearl Casimeres which we are selling at unprecedented low prices. Sign of the four Golden Hats, FLEMING, No. 309 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

TO REMOVE MOTH, PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—HENDRICKSON.—On Wednesday, June 2, at Third Universalist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Downing, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, RALPH B. BRIGGS to Miss LOUIE HENDRICKSON, all of this City.

CHAMBERLIN—HOWE.—In New-York, on Thursday, June 10, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Mr. HENRY CHAMBERLIN to Miss MAGGIE L. HOWE, only daughter of Silas B. Howe, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

VAN KLEECK—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, June 10, in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by the Reverend R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., the Reverend F. B. VAN KLEECK, of Morrisania, and ESTELLE MAYER, daughter of the late Wm. Campbell Hamilton, of Baltimore.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday, June 11, HANNAH W., wife of J. S. Baker, and daughter of the late Scott H. Bowne.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock M., returning, leave Flushing at 3½ and 5 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—On Thursday afternoon, June 10, SMITH BARKER, Jr., eldest son of the late Isaac O. Barker, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Zion Church, 38th-st., corner Madison-av.

BETTS.—At Paris, on Monday, May 24, EMILY, youngest daughter of Charles C. Betts, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, corner of Fulton and Nostrand avs., on Tuesday afternoon, June 15, at 3 o'clock.

GILFORD.—On Friday, June 11, JACOB TOWNSEND GILFORD, M. D., in his 64th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., on Monday morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

IRWIN.—On Saturday morning, June 12, MARGARET IRWIN, in her 78th year.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 244 West 30th-st., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock. Also, Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M. Also, No Surrender Lodge, A. P. A.

MATHEWS.—On Saturday, June 12, LEWIS MATHEWS, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 283 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Hoboken, on Friday, June 11, GEORGE FLEETWOOD, youngest son of Thomas and Emily Miller, aged 5 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 300 Willow-st., on Sunday, June 13, at 2 o'clock.

OSBORNE.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 10, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Juan Ruiz, of heart disease, Mrs. ELIZA E. OSBORNE, widow of Joseph H. Osborne, in the 33d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church at New-Utrecht, on Sunday, June 13, at 1½ o'clock.

OSBORNE.—At Bellport, L. I., on Saturday, June 12, at the residence of her parents, after a long and painful illness, IRENE A., wife of Elbert J. Osborne, and daughter of Orlando and Amelia H. Bennet, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday next, June 14, at 12½ o'clock, from the Village Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves South 8th-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, at 8 A. M. Can return same day.

PHILLIPS.—The remains of the late J. B. PHILLIPS, having arrived at this port, the relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, J. J., Fred. F. and B. S. Phillips are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 13, at 3 P. M., from the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, corner of Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, June 7, Mrs. CAROLINE A. TAYLOR, in the 80th year of her age.

The remains were interred at Shetauket, L. I., June 12.

WILSON.—On Saturday morning, June 12, 1869, GUY WILSON, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 37 years and 8 months.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this day, (Sunday,) June 13, 1869, from his late residence, No. 213 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 8TH-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, June 13, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, on the *Recognition of Friends in Heaven*. At 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. E. COOKMAN—the annual sermon before the Jane-street Young People's Christian Association. Seats provided for strangers.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. J. W. CHADWICK, of Brooklyn, will preach in Temperance Lodge Rooms, Hanson Hall, 3d-av., east side, above 128th-st., THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations cordially invited.

A SPECIAL SERVICE ON THE OCCASION of the anniversary of the death of the late Rev. Dr. Raphall will be held in the Synagogue of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun, 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., this evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Fidelity and Infidelity*.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH having accepted a call to the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., will preach SUNDAY, June 13, morning and evening. West gallery free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, 13th, preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON FROST, of Syracuse, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock; evening, 7½.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach SUNDAY, June 13. Morning service 10½; evening service 7½. At evening service seats free.

A COURSE OF SERMONS BY NOTED Divines.—Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach at the Protestant Episcopal Church, 31st-st. and 2d-av., SUNDAY, June 13, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Ritualism*.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. Seats all free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Sunday services during June and July, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, OPEN all Summer, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music; Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. HENRY E. HOVEY will preach at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

First—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
Sixth—No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighth—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Sixteenth—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner of 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German Services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-Air Services—Houston-st.-square, 4½ P. M.; Clarke-st., near Spring, 4½ P. M.; and Elizabeth-st., near Broome, 4 P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, on SUNDAY, June 13, preaching by Rev. WARREN H. CUDWORTH, of Boston, who has been invited to become permanent pastor. All interested in the establishment of Christian worship, on the basis of voluntary contributions and free sittings, are specially invited to attend. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*Religion a Matter of Life as Well as of Faith; What it is and How to Get it.* Subject at 7½ P. M.—*No Man is Stronger than his Weakest Point.* Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT has been engaged to supply the pulpit in the absence of the Pastor, now in Europe, and will preach SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M., the new chapel, No. 417 West 52d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., built by the Baptist Sunday-School Union for the German Department of our school, will be opened. Exercises in German and English.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF BEREAN Baptist Sabbath School takes place on FRIDAY, June 18. A good opportunity for all who desire to spend a pleasant day's recreation in connection with Sabath-School Associations; all such are affectionately invited. Tickets, 50 cents. Can be obtained on the barge, which leaves foot of Christopher-st. at 8 A. M. for Pleasant Valley Grove.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—This new *free* church will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will preach in the morning, and Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, D. D., in the afternoon. All the seats in this church are *free*.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—THERE will be preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; monthly concert at 7½ o'clock P. M.; preaching, also, at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, ON 33d-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FELIX, (late of Lexington, Ky.,) every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Installation Services on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock; sermon by THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D. Rev. Messrs. BUCKLAND, YEAMANS, H. W. KNAPP and others will participate in the exercises.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the evening. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors, and singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers visiting the City and others are invited to attend.

NATIONAL SINS.—REV. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, will repeat (by special request of the First District Convention of the Sons of Temperance) his recent sermon on this subject, in Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 13, at 8 o'clock.

ORDINATION—MR. EDWARD RIGGS will be ordained as a Missionary by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, in the West Presbyterian Church, in 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, D. D.; ordaining prayer by Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT; charge by Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, D. D., Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Please God, Divine Service on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE LAST SUNDAY EVENING'S lecture, by Rev. WILLIAM T. LOOMIS, which was postponed, will be delivered at Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Subject—*Thinking*. Service of the day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching SABBATH, 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. S. MULCHART; 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. Subject—*Hell, Three Reasons Why.* All are invited. Free seats.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Teachers' Association Baptist Sunday School Union will be held in the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7:30 P. M. Address—*The Teacher's Preparation.* By Rev. S. T. HILLMAN.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder J. S. WHITE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the near coming of Christ and the setting up of His kingdom, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. CHAS. RAY PALMER, of Salem, Mass., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER of 81st-st. and 11th-av.—Preaching every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10½ and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M. Evening prayer and catechetical instruction at 4½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS EVERY SUNDAY in the hall, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Circle at 3; trance speaking at 8 P. M. Come and hear the wonderful revelations from the spirit world. Admission free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching by Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR, the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND STRAWBERRY and Floral Festival in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Good singing and speaking may be expected. Tickets, 50 cents.

IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIANS.—THE Messenger of the coming Saviour will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Exposition of Zachariah*, chap. x.

REV. DR. TUTTLE, RECTOR OF St. Luke's Church, will preach at Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—SUNDAY Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT—NO. 405 GRAND-ST. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Elder BURNS from Montreal, and at 3 P. M. by Elder J. K. BELLOWS. Seats free. Come and hear. Afternoon subject—*Babylon the Great is Fallen.*

REV. D. M. MACLISE, D. D., PASTOR elect, will preach in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, 7th-av. and 18th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Promotion of Fools.* All are invited.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—THE MORNING Star Sunday School, at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., will be addressed SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. COX, LL.D., Professor GARDNER, LUCIUS HART and others.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—Text, 1. Samuel viii. 9, Luke xi. 2—*The Nature, Duration, and Location of Christ's Kingdom*, illustrated as usual. All are invited. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av.—Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject of evening's discourse—*Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION Church.—Rev. C. L. WAITE will preach in the Mission Rooms, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, (over the Savings Bank, corner 124th-st. and 3d-av.) Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Preface of the Ten Commandments.*

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP WILL preach in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, June 13.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of Broadway and 34th-st., entrance in 34th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A LAY DELEGATION MEETING will be held in Harlem M. E. Church (125th-st., near 3d-av.,) on MONDAY EVENING. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. LANAHAN, D. D. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 12, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	122¼
2,500	do.........s3	122¼
50,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64..	117
500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n small..........	119¼
2,500	do.........s3	119⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67,c.	119¾
3,000	do..........	119⅝
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40,C.	108¼
5,000	Tenn.S. 6s,ex c.	67
5,000	do...bet. call	67⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. b30..........	63¾
20,000	do..........	64¼
20,000	do...bet. call	64
5,000	do..........	64⅜
15,000	N. Car.St. 6s, n.	57
18,000	Missouri 6s.....	92⅛
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	66¼
25,000	Ala. 8s..........	99¾
4,000	Ga. State 7s....	97
1,000	Erie 3d M......	89⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.....	82⅛
2,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.......	84
2,000	Chi. &N.W.1st.	93
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.......	130
2,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	99¼
1,000	P.,F.W.& C. 1st	104
500	do..........	105
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&.C. 2d	98⅛
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
3,000	M. T. 10s ctfs.	46
15,000	do...bet. call	46
4,000	Peninsular R., 1st M.........	96
2,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	92⅛
5,000	T.&W.Equip.B	77
2,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.........	84⅛
15	Bank of Republic	122
10	Continental Bank	101
12	Ninth Nat. Bank	116
100	West. U. T........	41
1606	do..........	40¾
500	do..........	40⅝
100	Mariposa..........	12
100	do..........	12⅛
600	Mariposa Pf......	18⅛
100	do.........b10	18¼
100	do..........	18⅜
50	do..........	19⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15¼
10	D. & H. Can.. bc	133
50	C., C., Cin.& I. R.	73
100	Col., C. & I. C...	42
100	Pacific Mail......	84⅛
500	do.........b30	84¼
100	do..........	84⅝
200	do..........	84¾
400	do....bet. call	84⅞
50	Amer. M. U. Ex..	39¾
100	Mer. Union Ex...	15
25	Adams Ex..........	59⅛
700	N. Y. Cen.........	190¼
200	Hud. R...........	158⅛
200	do..........	158¾
100	do..........	159
200	do..........	158⅞
400	Harlem..........	147⅛
1000	Reading..........	98
8	Mich. Central.....	134
13	do..........	133⅛
800	L. Shore&Mich.S	106¼
1000	do..........	106⅛
100	do.........c	106
100	do.........b5	106¼
100	do.........b30	106¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97⅛
200	do..........	97¼
200	do..........	97
200	do..........	96⅝
400	do..........	96⅛
800	do..........	96¾
1000	Chi. & N. W.....	90
500	do..........	89⅞
400	do.........b3	90
100	do.........b30	90⅛
100	C. & N. W. Pf., s3	101¼
200	do.........s3	101⅛
300	do..........	101⅝
200	Chi. & R. I. R....	120⅝
100	do..........	120⅜
100	do.........b30	121
500	do.........c	120
100	do..........	119¾
200	do..........	120¼
100	do.........c	120¾
200	Mil. & St. P.......	75⅞
100	Mil.& St. P. Pf.,s3	86¼
100	do..........	86⅜
100	T., W. & W.......	71⅛
100	P., Ft.W. & C.....	156¾
100	do..........	156⅞
500	do..........	157
200	Ohio & Miss......	33⅛
400	do..........	33
18	New-Jersey R....	131
135	New-Jersey Cen.	133⅛
10	do...bet. call	114
12	Morris & Essex..	90
100	H. & St. J.........	125
100	do...bet. call	126

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$100,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63¾
2,000	do....bet. call	64
7,000	Vir. St. 6s, N...	61⅛
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57
5,000	N. C. St. 6s......	60
5,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	56⅛
7,000	Ill.Cou.Bds., '79	102
5,000	Mo. St. 6s......	92⅛
2,000	do..........	92⅝
4,000	Lake S. Div. B.	93
4,000	Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M....	84⅛
40	Amer. Ex. Bank..	114½
100	Canton Co........	64
400	West. U. T.......	40¾
35	do..........	41
100	Quick. Mining Co.	16
100	Mar. Min., Co...	11
100	do..........	11⅛
100	do..........	11¼
100	do...bet. call	12
200	Mar. Pf..........	18⅛
200	do..........	18⅞
100	do.........b10	19
200	do...bet. call	19¼
47	Pacific Mail......	87⅛
5100	do..........	88⅛
1500	do..........	88¼
5000	do..........	88⅛
100	Adams Ex.......	59⅛
100	do..........	59¼
200	Ohio & Miss......	33¼
100	do..........	33⅜
100	New-York Cen...	191⅝
200	do..........	191¾
400	do..........	191⅞
200	Hudson R. R.....	158¾
100	do........b15	159½
500	Reading..........	98⅞
150	Mich. Cen.........	136⅛
500	L. Shore & M. So.	106⅛
850	do..........	106¼
500	Chic. & N. W.....	90⅜
100	do..........b3	90⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	102⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97
200	do..........c	97⅛
600	do..........	97⅜
200	Chi. & R. I.......c	120½
100	do..........c	120⅝
800	do.........s3	120¾
50	do..........	121
100	do..........	120⅝
100	Mil. & St. P......	76
200	do..........	76¼
100	Mil.&St. P. Pf.....	86¾
500	do..........	86⅛
100	T., W. & W.......	73⅛
200	N. J. Central.....	113
20	do..........	113⅛
100	Morris & Essex..	90
200	do..........	89¾
375	do..........	89⅛
200	P., Ft.W. & Chi..	157
100	H. & S. J..........	126
8	Col., C. & In.Cen..	41

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2¼ P. M.

$500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n..	119½
$1,000	U.S. 10-40, C....	108¼
30,000	do..........	108⅜
$3,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68c	119⅜
22,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.	107⅝
5,000	do..........	107¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail......	84¾
200	do.........b3	84⅞
100	Hudson..........	158½
500	Reading.........c	98¾
400	do.........b3	98⅞
100	Mich. Southern...	106⅛
200	do.........s3	106
100	Ill. Cen..........	143⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.....	90⅛
100	Ohio & Miss...b10	33⅜

SATURDAY, June 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 139¾@139¼@139⅛@139⅜@139½ ₱ cent., finally closing, as on Friday night, 139½@139⅝ ₱ cent. The market was comparatively free from excitement, with less pressure of Cash Gold, which was carried over on easier terms than on Friday. The Banks gain on their weekly average of Gold $2,447,000, and lose on their Greenbacks $2,430,000; the general line of Deposits being down $5,237,000, and Loans decreased $3,935,000. The Treasury, during the week, received for Customs $2,133,612; paid out $912,143 for Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Monday and Thursday. The Money market worked decidedly better for borrowers than on Thursday and Friday, although not yet restored to entire ease at 7 ₱ cent. The Public Funds were something firmer in quotations, without decided activity either on the Street or at the Government Board of the Exchange.

The Stock Exchange was almost exclusively occupied with the Railway speculation and Pacific Mail. The latter gave the bearish sellers of the past few weeks a sudden and rather sharp surprise by advancing rapidly from 84¾ to 90¼@90½ ₱ cent., the price closing 90¼ ₱ cent. The New-York and Western Roads were nearly all firm, and many of them quite buoyant, New-York Central touching 193 ₱ cent., Northwest Preferred, 97, ex-dividend, (equal to 102,) and the Common, 86¼, ex-dividend, (equal to 91¼ ₱ cent.;) the Hudson River sold up to 159 ₱ cent. The general market, after being partially shaken on the Bank Statement, recovered to nearly the highest prices of the day, and closed firm.

After the Boards, the dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street in front of the Exchange, resulted in the following quotations as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¼	122⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅜	119½
American Gold Coin	139⅝	139½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	63	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56½
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	55½	56½
New-York Central	190⅝	192¼
Reading Railway	98⅛	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	120¾	120¾
Northwest Common	90¼	*97
Northwest Preferred	101¼	*86⅛
Michigan Southern	106½	106⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156⅞	157½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97⅝	97⅞
Pacific Mail Company	84¾	90¼
St. Paul Preferred	86	86⅞
St. Paul Common	76	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	33⅛
Mariposa Preferred	17½	19
Hudson River	157½	159
Louisiana Levee 6s	66	66

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121
5-20 reg., 1862	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	117
5-20 coup., 1865	118
5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	119⅜
5-20 coup., 1868	119⅛
10-40 coup.	108¼
6's Currency	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	102¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102⅛
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101¼
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101¼
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	102
Ill. War Loan	101⅛
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	67
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64¼
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	56
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61
Georgia 6s	83¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95¼
North Carolina 6s	60
North Car. 6s. n. bds.	56⅛
Missouri 6s	92⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	93⅛
Louisiana 6s	70
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66
California 7s	130
Cal. 7s, large bonds	131
Connecticut 6s	101
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
N.Y. 7's Canal l'n, '70	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130
Manhattan	145
Merchants'	129
Mechanics'	135
America	148
City	200
Phenix	109
North River	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	140
National	112
Merchants' Exchange	118
Seventh Ward	112
State of New-York	112
Commerce	127⅛
Ocean	107
American Exchange	114
Chatham	150
Bank of the Republic	121
Hanover	114
Metropolitan	142
People's	143
East River	105
Market	125
Nassau	105
Shoe and Leather	130
Continental	101
Commonwealth	117
Park	160
Manuf's and Merch's	102
Central National	115
Fourth National	107⅛
Ninth National	115⅛
Gold Exchange	140
Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	89
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	89
Erie 7s, 2d ind.. 1879	93
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	89⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	85
H. R.7s,1st M., 1869-70	101
H.R.7's 2d M., S. F. '85	103¼
Harlem 1st M.	100¼
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., 1869-'72	127
Mich.C.n,1stM., 8's '82	127⅛
Mich. S.7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93
M.S. & N.I.S. f'd 7 p.c.	98
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾
Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Morris & Essex 2d M.	94⅛
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
New-Jersey Cen.2d M.	100
N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	100
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104
P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	98
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Chi. & Alton S. F'd	97⅛
Chic. & Alton 1st M.	104
Chi. & Alton Inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83½
Alton & T.H.2d.M.Inc	77
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Con.	98
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	120
Lack. & Western bds.	94
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	93
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	91⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	82⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77
Tol., W.& W. C.C.S.F.	83
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88.	87
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93.	77
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77½
Gal.& Chi. Extended	100
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Peninsula R. R. bonds	96
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104½
Mil.& St.P. I. & M. d.	91
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84¼
Col., Chi & Ind. 2d M	80
N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95⅛
Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	84
Tol. Peoria & W., W.D.	84
Mariposa Trustee cer.	46
Am.D'k & Imp'mt bds	97
Western Union Bonds	86
Little Miami R. R. B.	90
Lake Shore Div. bds..	92¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,019,405; total payments, $392,245; balance, $82,507,817. The receipts include. for Customs, $257,000; for Gold Notes, $141,000.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending June 12, 1869:

June 8—Steamship *Tybee*, St. Thomas, Spanish doubloons	$1,611
June 9—Steamship *Manhattan*, London, Mexican silver	48,000
June 9—Steamship *Manhattan*, London, British silver	2,000
June 9—Schooner *Charles E. Moody*, Para, American gold	5,500
June 9—Schooner *Charles E. Moody*, Para, British gold	510
June 10—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana, Spanish doubloons	36,989
June 10—Steamship *Weser*, London, Mexican dollars	33,000
June 10—Steamship *Weser*, Paris, Mexican dollars	6,000
June 10—Steamship *Weser*, Bremen, Prussian silver	2,800
June 11—Steamship *Alaska*, Aspinwall, American silver	51,881
June 12—Steamship *City of Baltimore*, Liverpool, British gold	14,631
June 12—Steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre, American gold	50,400
June 12—Steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre, gold and silver bars	47,700
June 12—Steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre, Mexican silver	102,000
Total	$403,024

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the month of May, 1869:

Freights	$135,035 92
Passengers	124,418 35
Mails	3,754 16
Total	$263,208 43
Earnings May, 1868	256,562 92
Increase	$6,645 51

Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, the wealthy and well-known broker, No. 30 Broad-street, is again annoyed by the Trinity Church litigation. He desires it to be distinctly known that *he is not the David Groesbeck* who is made plaintiff to this litigation. He has no claim or semblance of claim, by descent or otherwise, upon the Trinity Church Corporation, and begs to add that other parties who feel themselves interested in the litigation have no claim upon his time to answer their letters on the subject.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Northwest Company for their fiscal year just closed:

FROM JUNE 1 TO MAY 31, (ONE YEAR.)

Earnings.	1867-8.	1868-9
Passenger	$3,573,031 47	$3,992,313 52
Freight	8,266,809 40	9,295,494 37
Express	464,405 57	315,912 35
Mail	172,605 90	175,822 46
Miscellaneous	137,994 12	163,290 21
Total	$12,614,846 46	$13,942,832 91

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

The West Side Bank will commence business on the 1st of July at No. 464 Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, GEO. MOORE, President, and JOHN G. FLAMMER, Vice-President. Subscription books are opened at the banking rooms of the North River Savings Bank, Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending June 11, 1869, was $4,479,424.

Messrs. SMITH, YOUNG & Co., of the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have favored us with a copy of their new weekly shipping record, entitled *The New-York Maritime Register*, of which they have commenced the publication, with the issue for the current week. The *Register* embraces a compendium of American vessels, trading to countries other than the West Indies, or engaged in the coasting trade of the United States, and of foreign vessels when bound to or from an American port, except such as sail to or from the West Indies, alphabetically arranged, so that any one interested, can in a moment find the name of the vessel, and ascertain her whereabouts. The *Register* contains, in addition to the compendium, a list of vessels bound to New-York, giving alphabetically the port of departure, rig, name, nationality or hailing port, master's name, and date of sailing. Mr. SMITH, senior publisher of the *Register*, was in charge of the ship news department of the *Courier & Enquirer* for many years, and has had special charge of the ship-news of the Merchants' Exchange, from the establishment of the institution, of which he is the popular Superintendent. He is eminently qualified to make the publication worthy of the support of all interested in the foreign commerce of the port. The present number seems to have been very carefully prepared, and is attractively printed in quarto form.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free on the 15th July. At the recent annual meeting of this Company the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors, being the same Board as last year: Wm. C. Pierrepont, Marcellus Massey, Charles E. Bill, Samuel F. Phelps, John Ferguson, Isaac N. Phelps, C. Zabriskie, Jr., Gardner Colby, John S. Farlow, David Utley, Solon D. Hungerford, Talcott H. Camp, Delos DeWolf. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the former officers were unanimously reëlected, to wit: W. C. Pierrepont, President; Marcellus Massey, Vice-President; J. A. Lawyer, Secretry and Treaurer.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, held in this City June 8, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year; C. Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, H. H. Baxter, T. W. Park, S. Carpenter, W. B. Duncan, R. J. Niven, S. J. Tilden, Henry Blood, A. A. Lelovel, Oliver Charlick.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the fiscal years ending Feb. 29, 1868, and Feb. 28, 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$1,264,398 01	$1,302,357 81
From freight	1,584,749 59	1,676,469 16
From express	109,483 79	62,715 32
From mails	45,049 92	45,049 92
Total	$3,003,681 31	$3,086,591 71
Expenses:		
Repairs of road bed	$60,033 36	$37,525 96
Repairs of track	550,656 47	586,463 56
Repairs of bridges	34,605 91	29,511 49
Repairs of structures	66,480 10	30,189 43
Repairs of engines	143,521 39	132,580 22
Repairs of cars	181,455 52	146,716 55
Repairs of tools, &c	7,045 25	7,588 25
Fuel consumed	236,492 54	104,272 63
Oil and waste	32,260 75	32,798 26
General superintendence	22,764 86	27,285 39
Agents and clerks	80,855 33	107,458 74
Train hands	239,517 37	252,856 66
Porters, flagmen, watchmen and switchmen	92,041 62	86,736 35
Handling freight	87,376 15	69,380 70
Loss and damage	31,122 61	41,634 85
Office expenses, stationery, printing, &c	39,498 20	34,268 39
Telegraphing	21,566 92	23,830 45
Taxes on passenger receipts	32,652 41	30,417 64
Expenses for trains	30,561 67	20,308 08
All other expenses	37,117 95	58,629 57
Total	$2,030,626 38	$1,959,653 17
Net earnings	$973,054 93	$1,126,938 54

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868-'69 show an increase of $82,910 40, with a decrease in expenses of $70,973 21—making the increase in net earnings $153,883 61. The operating expenses in 1868-'69 were 63.49 per cent. of gross earnings; in 1867-'68 they were 67.60; in 1866-'67, 73.10.

The gross earnings of the Missouri River Railroad, between State Line and Leavenworth, 26 miles, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were; From passengers, $46,999 70; freight, $24,200 32; mails, $2,599 92—total, $73,799 94.

The gross earnings of the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad, between Tipton and Boonville, for the four months ending Feb. 28, 1869, were: From passengers, $5,283 72; freight, $2,295 71—total, $7,579 43.

The General Financial Statement of the company up to March 1, 1869, is as follows:

Capital stock	$3,645,186 05
Land grant sales and rents	219,540 43
Total receipts for transportation	16,987,573 79
Mortgage construction bonds	1,480,000 00
St. Louis County bonds	700,000 00
Real estate security bonds	179,000 00
Pacific Railroad bonds	3,544,000 00
State claim purchase—difference between State claim and amount paid	2,000,000 00
Clark, Dodge & Co., for advances on account State claim purchase	109,926 92
Bills payable	1,450,829 29
Accounts audited	133,507 69
Total	$30,449,564 17
Construction	$11,646,887 84
Rolling stock and machinery	2,260,241 25
Missouri River Railroad	19,546 56
Boonville Branch	11,510 95
Experimental survey	2,540 55
General expenses	2,648,851 59
Interest, discount and commissions	557,786 36
Land grant expenses	7,214 78
Interest on State bonds charged to transportation to Jan. 1, 1869	1,222,721 54
Total transportation expenses	11,620,364 22
Balance March 1, 1869	451,898 53
Total	$30,449,564 17

President, JAS. H. LUCAS; Vice-President, Daniel R. Garrison; Directors, Hudson E. Bridge, T. B. Edgar, D. R. Garrison, Jas. Harrison, Oliver A. Hart, R. J. Lackland, Jas. H. Lucas, H. L. Patterson, Chas. H. Peck, Geo. H. Rea, E. O. Standard, Benj. Stickney, George R. Taylor; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Porter; Chief Engineer and Superintendent, H. C. Moore.

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their circular of this date, give the following Cotton statistics:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	1,600	40,784	7,382	3,597
Mobile	902	17,747	4,087	450
Galveston	473	1,819	....	3,201
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	2,234	7,500	3,770	....
Charleston	2,060	4,140	920	....
New-York	1,679	26,155	631	1,698
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,185	15,000	370	....
Total this week	10,133	112,645	17,160	8,946
Previously reported	1,991,538	......	935,687	431,468
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	2,001,671	112,645	952,847	440,414
Same time last year	2,072,664	124,850	1,214,930	395,004

Stocks in the Interior Towns, June 11, 1869:

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	3,060	5,267
Columbus, Ga	1,150	1,400
Macon, Ga	764	2,597
Montgomery, Ala	1,174	731
Memphis, Tenn	3,419	726
Nashville, Tenn	909	430
Total	10,476	11,151

Statistical Position:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	435,000	652,740
Afloat from India	461,000	363,000
Afloat from America	80,000	131,000
Stock in London	75,220	36,726
Afloat for London	45,000	61,000
Stock in Havre	37,300	40,602
Afloat for Havre	104,883	66,340
Stock in Bremen	9,207	12,105
Afloat for Bremen	4,889	2,192
Stock in United States ports	112,645	124,850
Stock in interior towns	10,476	11,151
Total	1,375,620	1,506,706
Deficiency in visible supply	126,086	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 95,000 bales; same time 1868, 115,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12d., then 11¾d.

The Philadelphia *North American* notices the coal trade of the week thus:

Prices have not varied much since our last report, but the stocks have been materially reduced. The different markets are in need, but not in any way suffering for coal, with the exception of the iron furnaces. It is feared that many of these will be compelled to blow out before further supplies can be obtained.

Telegrams have been received, stating that at the Miners' Convention, held on Thursday, it was agreed that work should be resumed on next Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the follwing rates of wages: Outside labor, $11; inside, $12, and miners $14, and an increase of 50 cents per week on each advance of 25 cents per ton over $3 at the mines, the operators having the power to discharge or employ whom they please. This is a great concession on their part, and is the chief point which they (the proprietors of mines) have contended for. This does not positively guarantee that work will be resumed on the day named, as the resolution may be reconsidered; but it is more than probable that the present plan will be consummated as regards Schuylkill County. The Lehigh operators have held a meeting, and decided not to resume until the men will go in on the same terms and basis as in May. What effect this will have on the above region remains to be seen. It is important that the production should at once be increased to the full capacity of the transporting companies, the decrease being upward of 400,000 tons, while the market will no doubt require a very much larger amount this year than last.

We may look for a moderately-active business at good prices, but should speculators succeed in producing excessive rates, it will be very injurious to the trade.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have announced that on and after the 14th instant, the drawbacks on all anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond will be as follows:

On Lump and Steamer	70 cents.
On Broken and Egg	70 cents.
On Stove	50 cents.
On Chestnut	70 cents.

The Twenty-third-street Railroad.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, June 12.

The Legislature at its last session having passed an act whereby the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized and required to expose for sale at public auction the right and franchise of constructing and operating a railroad through and along Twenty-third-street from the North River to the East River, the Commissioners accordingly advertised the franchise as required by the act, and on the 2d day of June last sold the same at auction, at the Governor's Room, (Mayor HALL acting as auctioneer,) and the franchise was sold, after much spirited bidding, for $150,000, to Mr. SIDNEY A. YEOMANS, who was in fact acting for himself and other gentlemen, his associates, who subsequently became incorporated under the General Railroad act, with the name of the "Twenty-third-street Railroad Company." On the 12th of June, the time fixed for the completion of the sale, the President and Treasurer of such railroad corporation attended at the Comptroller's office and tendered to the Mayor and other Commissioners in attendance, the sum of $150,000 in cash, the amount of Mr. YEOMANS' bid, at the same time exhibiting the assignment of Mr. YEOMANS' and his written declaration that his bid was made on behalf of this Company, and tendering a bond in the form required by the act, with GEORGE LAW and JOHN KERR as sureties, and demanded the certificate of sale which the act requires the Commissioners to execute upon payment of such sum and complying with the above formalities. Mr. YEOMANS was also in attendance requesting the certificate to be issued to the Company. The Commissioners refused to accept the money or to execute the certificate upon the technical ground that the bid having been made by Mr. YEOMANS could not be assigned by him, and he alone could have the certificate. In view of the fact that the City is only interested in obtaining the money and receiving the bond, which was approved without objection, conditional that the road should be built and run for public accommodation, the action of Mayor HALL and his associate Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is certainly remarkable.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

Before Judge Cardozo.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. *The Empire Transportation Company.*—The plaintiffs leased the wharf, pier, and North Battery, at the foot of Hubert-street, for five years from May 1, 1864, the term expiring in May, 1869. It is claimed that inasmuch as the Corporation has accepted rent from them and allowed them to remain, the term has been extended for another year. About the 1st inst. the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund granted a lease for nine years and eleven months from that date to the defendants. The plaintiffs thereupon commenced this action, and obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with them. The case came up to-day on a motion to vacate this injunction.

The defendants' counsel argued that the original lease of the plaintiffs was not obtained from the proper authorities; that no mere agent of the City to collect rents can make a lease to bind the City; that the leasing of a pier is merely the allowing of a lessee to collect wharfage, and does not come in the same category as leases of real estate, and finally that it is a simple trespass, at most, for which an action for damages may lie, but that the plaintiffs have mistaken their remedy by obtaining an injunction.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

Mr. Trull for plaintiffs; Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for the defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted during the week ending June 12:

Edward Cunard, John Scolan, John Sconinger, John D. Dantel, Patrick W. Nolan, Pierre Rousset, Wm. G. Lawson, Sarah McBrien, Wm. A. White, Frederick P. McMahon, Peter Van Dyke, Charles Scheibel.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Charles C. B. Seymour, Owen Mulligan, John Vanderpoel, Mary M. McCarty, Fredoline Haarn, Thomas McGrath, Samuel Hancock, Francis S. Hickok, William Weber, Catharine Connolly or Conley, Grenville Winthrop, Johann Nicholas Brehm, Catharine Cunningham, Elizabeth R. Schieffelin, Richard J. Ball, Richard Gerdes, Owen McMahon, Samuel Cochran, Susan Brady, Annie Dougherty, Dennis Dunn, Hugh H. Patterson, Julia Cohen, Judith M. Cohen, Margaret Grant, William B. Hunt, Edward McCaffrey, Charlotte Pudney, James Sherry, Louis Voigt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

James L. Stewart *vs.* Lydia A. M. Stewart; Adelaide R. Flanders *vs.* Moses R. Flanders; Amelia S. Richardson *vs.* John R. Richardson.

The following decisions were also rendered: Bowery National Bank *vs.* George White et al.; motion granted and defendant held to bail in $600.

Jean B. Gibeaux *vs.* Thomas Walker; motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

The North Shore Ferry Co. *vs.* Chase; motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to amend the summons on payment of $10 costs.

Osgood, receiver, &c., *vs.* Timpson et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of Thomas Taylor, &c.; report confirmed; allowance of $1,000 out of the estate.

Isaac et al. *vs.* Leah Hart; memoranda for counsel.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

THEFT OF MOULDS.

Detective Glynn, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Thomas Hylend on a charge of having stolen a number of lead and brass moulds, worth $80, from Simon Heymann, No. 75 Grand-street, the specification stating that he had sold the moulds for a trifling sum to Thomas Brennan, a junk dealer at No. 122 Baxter-street, who was also arrested as a receiver of stolen goods. Hylend pleaded guilty, and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions. A like decision was given in the case of Brennan, notwithstanding he pleaded not guilty; he, however, gave bail for his appearance, and thus regained his liberty.

A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.

Albert Petrie, a German boy fourteen years of age, was brought before the Magistrate as an incorrigible young rascal. He had only been ten days in the country, and during that time had been stealing everything he could put his hands on from his uncle's house, where he had been kindly received and cared for. It was also shown that just before leaving Germany, he had so far advanced in crime as to become an incendiary by setting fire to his mother's house. The boy freely admitted all his crimes when questioned through an interpreter, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

BURGLARY.

The store of Jeremiah H. Creed, No. 39 Canal-street, was entered by burglars during the night of the 11th inst., who gained access from the hallway, and succeeded in getting away with a quantity of cigars, wines and money worth $80. Yesterday Edward Grayson and William Montgomery were seen by Detective Lyon, of the Tenth Precinct, who suspecting them of having committed some crime, took them to the Station-house, where a search discovered on the person of Grayson a $1 marked bill which was identified as the property of Creed. The prisoners, therefore, were taken before the Magistrate and were committed for trial on the charge of burglary.

THEFT.

Yesterday afternoon two thieves entered the house of George H. Hawkins, No. 219 Second-avenue, and stole clothing valued at $43, but after their exit attracted the attention of Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who, after a short chase, succeeded in arresting one of them. The prisoner gave his name as John O'Neil, and upon arraignment, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Margaret Callahan, Ellen Ryan, John Osborn, William P. Stowell and Robert Huston, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John Hegeman, of the town of Flatbush; John Lusti, James Smith, Bridget McNamee, George Cartsans, Mary Banks, Patrick McCabe, Stephen T. Bayles, Maria Hanson, Henry Jenkins, Mary Ennis and Maria Smith, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of Guardianship of the estate of William A. Dygert, Alvis J. Dygert and Charles E. Dygert, minors, were granted to Frank Allgeier, of Annie Thoma, Barbara Thoma and Caroline Thoma to Francis X. Thoma, all of the City of Brooklyn.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the two weeks ending June 5, 1869:

Cavalry Brigade—Julius Lewis, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Davis Crocker, declined. First Brigade—James E. Montgomery, Assistant Adjutant-General. original. Sixteenth Brigade—Geo. McComber, Brigade Inspector, vice George B. Massey, resigned; Herbert D. Babbitt, Brigade Quartermaster, vice Geo. McComber, promoted. A. A. Wheeler, Aid-de-Camp, (First Lieutenant,) vice Herbert D. Babbitt, promoted. Twenty-fifth Brigade—Charles H. Clark, Brigadier-General, vice John Williams, promoted. First Cavalry—George Aery, Commissary of Subsistence, vice H. M. Collyer removed. Third Cavalry—Frederick W. Schmale, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Diedrich Geils, resigned; Henry Wisser, Major, vice F. W. Schmale, promoted. Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—William H. H. Beebe, First Lieutenant, vice J. Styles Amoore, resigned. Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—William Demong, Captain, vice John Demong, resigned. Fifth Infantry—Julius Willing, Second Lieutenant, vice Gustavus Landman, promoted. Eleventh Infantry—Ludwig Strobil, First Lieutenant, vice Dominico Vittur, resigned; John H. Behrens, Adjutant, vice Herman Rooke, failed to qualify. Thirteenth Infantry—Lefferts L. Laidlaw, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. H. Van Brunt, resigned. Nineteenth Infantry—David A. Mabie, Jr., Captain, vice Samuel McQuade, cashiered. Twentieth Infantry—J. M. Dart, Captain, vice James Flynn, resigned; Jeremiah Kemly, First Lieutenant, vice Ellis S. Bishop, deceased; James Charlton, Second Lieutenant, vice Jeremiah Kemly, promoted. Twenty-first Infantry—Godfrey Veigle, First Lieutenant, vice George Seivers, resigned; Hugh O'Connell, Captain, vice George H. Abbott, resigned. Twenty-second Infantry—Thomas Tate, Jr., Captain, vice John H. Palmer, resigned; Charles D. Topping, First Lieutenant, vice Thomas Tate, Jr., promoted; William H. Hall, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles D. Topping, promoted. Twenty-fifth Infantry—Theodore Noether, Chaplain, vice R. Adelberg, removed from district. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Walter Paul, Captain, vice I. P. Jantzer, deceased.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period: Third Cavalry—George T. Meislohn, Captain, June 2. Fifth Infantry—John M. Hein, First Lieutenant, May 31; Anthony Fisher, First Lieutenant, May 31; Jacob Eidt, First Lieutenant, May 31. Eleventh Infantry—Jules Fijux, Commissary of Subsistence, May 25; Frederick Burkhardt, First Lieutenant, May 27; Edward Werner, Second Lieutenant, May 28. Thirteenth Infantry—James Jourdan, Colonel, May 31. Twenty-second Infantry—Theodore G. Ascough, Second Lieutenant, May 27; Robert Russell Booth, Chaplain, May 27. Twenty-eighth Infantry—Adam Buhler, Second Lieutenant, May 31. Thirty-fifth Infantry—Frederick W. Simpson, First Lieutenant, June 5. Forty-seventh Infantry—T. S. Cooper, Captain, May 31. Seventy-ninth Infantry—John McInness, Captain, May 27.

The announcement is made in our advertising columns that a detachment of the Washington Grey Cavalry will leave this City on Tuesday next, to take part in the Peace Festival at Boston on the 17th inst. They will take with them the original Pine Tree flag. Generals McQuade, Morris and Tweed, of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, will accompany the detachment. Officers and members of other organizations desirous of joining the party as representatives of the National Guard of the State of New-York, will make immediate application to Major E. H. Kent, County Clerk's office, New Court-house; Adjutant D. D. Wylie, No. 179 Reade-street, or Commissary W. L. Gardner, No. 70 Ludlow-street. The Committee state that the expense of the round trip will be $25, the surplus, if any, to be returned *pro rata*. A special meeting of the excursionists will be held to-morrow evening at the armory. The excursion party, and such members of the command desiring to act as escort, will assemble in full-dress uniform, with side arms, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., on Washington-place, right resting on University-place, at 3:30 P. M. The headquarters of the battalion, while in Boston, will be at the St. James Hotel. This excursion cannot fail to be an agreeable and interesting one.

Captain Geo. J. Clan Ranald and First Lieutenant Ed. Bussell, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, have been presented with elegant swords, sashes and belts by their command. The presentation was made on Monday evening last, and the affair was productive of much jollity.

The Fourth Regiment will assemble at the armory, No. 619 Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the adoption of new uniforms, samples of which will be presented for consideration, the Inspector-General having granted the requisition, the Zouave style having been abolished.

Colonel Joel W. Mason, who has recently assumed command of the Sixth Regiment for the third time, entertained the officers of the regiment, ex-officers and friends at the Regimental Armory over Centre Market, on Thursday evening. About sixty gentlemen sat down to a bountiful repast, over which Colonel Mason presided and made an address, in which he conveyed his thanks for the honor conferred on him in reëlecting him Colonel, and asked their active coöperation in carrying out measures for improving the discipline and drill of the regiment. Toasts were responded to by General Burger, of the Second Brigade; Colonel Tompkins, Chaplain Phillips, and several officers of the regiment. The occasion was a very delightful one, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Captain Wise, of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, has received the Roosevelt medal, as his Company has recruited the most men during 1868. Captain Webber, of Company G, received the Rockafellar Flag for the best record for attendance, efficiency in drill, neatness of company books and general good-standing. Mrs. Rockafellar made the flag, which is an elegant specimen of embroidery. These prizes are to be received each year by the company entitled thereto.

At an election in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, held recently, the following changes were effected: Second Lieutenant Samuel V. Healy to be First Lieutenant, vice Herb, promoted Captain Company A; First Sergeant Morris Duckworth to be Second Lieutenant, vice Healy promoted.

The railing for the Vosburgh Monument is now complete and will soon be placed in position at Green-Wood Cemetery. The railing is composed of imitation muskets, with fixed bayonets, of malleable iron. The gate is of very elaborate workmanship. The column on which the gate swings is formed in imitation of a bundle of *fasces*, and is surmounted with a battle-ax. The gate is surmounted with an eagle grasping a bugle, containing the figure "71" in its claws; and underneath, across the top of the gate, are the words "American Guard;" at the bottom of the gate are the letters N. G. S. N. Y. The sides contain stars running in a line downward and, at the centre of the gate, supported by two swords in their scabbards, is a regulation hat, the whole surrounded by a wreath of laurels. The hilts and scabbards of the swords and other ornaments of the gate are double fire-gilt and burnished; the grip of the sword is silver.

The Adjutant-General has ordered the Commissary-General to issue 250 uniforms to the First Regiment. It is claimed, with truth no doubt, that this is the first decided expense to the State this splendid regiment has yet incurred.

A battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under command of Major A. H. Rogers, will make an excursion to New-Haven on the 23d inst. The command will assemble at the Brooklyn armory at 8:15 P. M., thence proceed to Peck-slip, New-York, and embark on board the steamer *State of Maine*, which will convey them to New-Haven. The battalion will be received as guests by the Second Connecticut National Guard, and will establish its headquarters at the Tontine Hotel. There will be a formal reception on the afternoon of the day of arrival by the Second Connecticut, and the battalion will return home on the morning of the 25th inst.

The officers and members of the Thirteenth Regiment will attend divine service in full uniform, this evening, at the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to hear a sermon to be preached by the chaplain of the regiment and pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. STORRS.

On Tuesday next the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Eighth Regiment intend going on their first annual excursion, Excelsior Grove being the objective point.

Considerable stir is being made in the Ninth Regiment for the purpose of getting up a grand excursion of the command to Stamford, Conn., next month. The programme includes a drill and dress parade, a promenade concert and hop and an absence from the City of two days only.

The Boston Committee of the Twenty-second Regiment, consisting of Colonel W. W. Remmey, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, Captains Vose and Cullen, Lieutenant Laird, Quartermaster Rogers and two or three non-coms, will proceed to the "Hub" on Tuesday to present resolutions to the organizations receiving the Excursion Battalion last Summer. The Committee will remain to attend the Peace Festival.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment was inspected at the State Arsenal on the 10th inst. by Inspector-General McQuade. On the 6th of September the regiment will celebrate its anniversary at East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street.

THE TRINITY CHURCH SUIT.

Argument by Levi S. Chatfield, Esq., on the Demurrer to the Plaintiff's Complaint.

Yesterday morning in the Superior Court Special Term, before Judge McCUNN, in the matter of DAVID GROESBECK *vs.* WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB and Rev. MORGAN L. DIX.—The argument on the demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint was resumed this morning at the opening of the Court, and LEVI S. CHATFIELD was heard in opposition to the motion to dismiss the complaint. Mr. CHATFIELD recited from the original charter of the corporation of Trinity Church and the Constitution of the State, and argued that from the provisions therein contained it was manifest that peculiar jealousy then existed against the probable encroachments of rich and powerful Corporations. This Corporation, he said, has grown to a degree of power, wealth and influence never contemplated by its founders. The true corporators of Trinity are those, or the descendants of those, who contributed to the original fund whereby it was founded, and not the mere handful of trustees who have formed a close corporation, and assumed to be not only the trustees of the corporate property, but the corporators themselves. The expressed intent and purpose of the founders of this Corporation was not only the suppression of immorality and vice, but also the preaching and administration of the Protestant religion in its purity, as announced at the Council of Dort, yet it is notorious that so far from giving practical effect to the purpose of the founders to suppress immorality and vice, the present corporators have leased the trust property for purposes of prostitution; and so far are they also from preaching the "pure Protestant faith" as provided in their endowment, they preach doctrines wholly in conflict therewith. It was not for the Court to decide, nor did they seek a decision as to which form of religion was the best to have preached in the community, but they did seek a decision on the point, and claimed that the religion for the preaching of which, whether the best or the worst, for which the trust was created is not that now preached by the defendant. The ministers of that corporation are employed to preach the Protestant religion as it existed in England in 1697 and 1704, but from that they have apostatised, not merely in forms of worship, but in matters reaching to the very essence of the faith itself. In England, in the case of Lady HEWLET, it was held that where a Church was established to administer a certain system of religion, if it apostatised from that, the grant ceased, and this is the doctrine plaintiff seeks to apply to Trinity.

They seek not, however, to destroy the corporation or impair the usefulness of the church, but to compel those in control of its property and revenues to apply them faithfully to the purposes for which they were originally set apart. By law, they are allowed to receive and expend of its corporate funds not more than $2,500,000, and yet the twenty-six trustrees, whose names were refused to Bishop WAINWRIGHT, are in irresponsible control of trust property to the amount of $10,000,000.

The plaintiff, fulfilling all the conditions of a corporator, both as relating to the original founding of the trust and its present requirements, is entitled to see that the property, in which he and others holding the protestant faith are entitled to share, is not appropriated exclusively to a single sect or diverted from its original purpose, and to this end claimed the appointment of a receiver to be legal and proper.

Mr. HARRISON, on behalf of the defendants, desired to speak in reply, but the Court adjourned the further hearing until Monday morning.

THE TOMBS LAWYERS.

Alleged Disreputable Practices—Proceedings in the Court of Special Sessions.

After the cases upon the calendar had been disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, District-Attorney GARVIN rose, and, addressing the Court, said he had noticed the proceedings in the Court between Justice DOWLING and Mr. McCLELLAN, a lawyer, and believing, as he did, that the Magistrate was fully justified in the order he had made debarring McCLELLAN from practice in the Court, he had considered that it was proper that the charge upon which that order was founded should be publicly announced and put upon the records of the Court. He then read an affidavit made by one CHRISTINA HOCK, in which she alleges that, being confined in the Tombs on a charge of petit larceny, she was visited by McCLELLAN, who inquired if she wanted a lawyer to defend her, to which she answered affirmatively, and asked what he would charge. He replied, $25; but finding she had only $10, he took that, and never afterward called upon her, nor did he appear in her behalf at her trial. Having read this affidavit, Judge GARVIN said he was glad to see that Mr. McCLELLAN was present in Court, and he hoped would be permitted to make any explanation he might have in the matter.

Mr. McCLELLAN then addressed the Court, saying that he was not conscious of ever having been guilty of unprofessional conduct, and so far from taking money from clients, and giving nothing in return, he thought many of his brethren at the Bar could show that he had often performed gratuitous service for needy persons. He then read his own affidavit, stating that he had never received $10 from CHRISTINA HOCK, had never agreed to defend, and had no recollection of having ever seen the woman.

The matter being thus formally brought before the Court, Justice DOWLING said that he had received several complaints against McCLELLAN prior to that of CHRISTINA HOCK, on which the order debarring him was founded, and he did not see how he could have done otherwise than he had. The persons generally arraigned before the Special Sessions were not of the wealthy or intelligent class, and had sore need of protection from a certain kind of rapacity, and the Court had determined to extend that protection in all cases, without fear or favor. He had known of cases where men claiming to be lawyers had charged heavily for pretended influence with the Court, and had even alleged that the spoils thus obtained were to be divided with the Magistrate. It had been determined to eradicate these harpies, and it would be done unflinchingly. If the Supreme Court issued a *mandamus* compelling the Court to allow a man to practice, the writ would of course be obeyed; but whenever that man should again offend, he would again be prohibited from practice. As to the special case of McCLELLAN, the order debarring him would remain in force until such time as the proceeding in *mandamus* before Judge INGRAHAM should be terminated.

Daring Street Robbery—A German Assaulted at His Own Door.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning JOACHIM F. BADENHOLF, of No. 51 Delancey-street, was standing on the stoop of his residence in conversation with an acquaintance named HENRY GUNZER, when three men approached them, and without a word of warning suddenly assaulted the two men, GUNZER being struck over the head with a stick and BADENHOLF being seized by the leg and violently dragged down the steps to the pavement, and in consequence of his head striking each step in his descent, was severely injured and rendered insensible. GUNZER, however, was able to raise an alarm, which frightened away the ruffians and brought up Officer DOUGHTY, of the Tenth Precinct, who, aided by GUNZER, pursued the fugitives, who were yet in sight, and succeeded in capturing two of them. Returning to BADENHOLF, who had then recovered consciousness, it was found that his vest had been torn open and $340 in greenbacks stolen from its inside pocket. The prisoners gave their names as THEODORE MONSEN and WILLIAM DAVIS, and, being locked up in the Eldridge-street Station-house for the night, were yesterday arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court, and were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

An Unnatural Son—Sad Case of Total Depravity.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. ALMIRA PEASE, of No. 125 East Twelfth-street, a lady stricken with years and bowed with sorrows, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and related an experience as touching as it is, fortunately, rare in the police annals of this City.

Her son, GEORGE H. PEASE, now 23 years of age, has been a thief and idler from his cradle-days. For years she has been the victim of his crimes, but always hoping with a mother's fondness for a reformation that was never promised but still might possibly come, she long hesitated to turn him over to the mercy of the law he almost daily transgressed. On the 15th of April last, he stole from the house two watches, a chain and a dress, all valued at $150, and being charged with the crime nonchalantly admitted his guilt and promised to return the property. Trusting to this promise the wronged mother again exercised a mistaken mercy and took no steps toward his punishment. But on the 11th inst., she learned that he had joined a gang of fillibusters and was about to leave the country on the steamer *Columbia*, formerly the *Quaker City*. She at last took action in the matter and caused him to be arrested by Officer BLACKWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct. When arraigned yesterday the culprit manifested no contrition, or even shame, and bore with unruffled composure the expressions of disgust, which he evoked from the Magistrate. He spoke flippantly of his "campaigns," admitted his thefts, and that he had promised to return the articles which were the subjects of the complaint, and proudly styled himself an "adventurer." By this time his presence had become unbearable, and Justice DODGE sent him down to prison in default of $2,500 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

THE QUAKER CITY.

The Vessel Again Seized as a Suspected Privateer—The Haytian Minister the Complainant.

The steamship *Quaker City*, lately changed to the *Columbia*, seems to encounter a good deal of difficulty in clearing from this port. A few days ago she was libeled and seized on information from the Spanish Minister that she was bound for Cuba to aid the revolutionists. Her owners gave bonds for her good behavior, and on Friday afternoon she was released. About 10 o'clock in the evening of the same day she was again seized on complaint of the Haytian Minister that she was about to engage in the insurrection on that island. When the Deputy United States Marshals went on board of the steamer, to make the seizure, they found the officers and crew, together with a number of invited guests, celebrating her release by a grand supper, and all hands were having a jolly time. The steamer was intending to sail at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and she was preparing to steam up when the officers boarded her. She will now be detained until she gives bonds not to violate the neutrality between the United States and the Government of Hayti, which, it is thought, will be difficult for her to do. The steamer has evidently been fitted up for some warlike expedition, and it is believed that the officers of the law have now got on the right scent.

Vital Statistics for the Past Week.

During the week which ended on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were 425 deaths, 164 marriages, and 220 births recorded at the Sanitary Superintendent's office as having taken place in this City.

Small-pox is rapidly dying out. Very few cases remain, and they are of the simplest type. The work of vaccination is being vigorously prosecuted by the officers of the Board of Health. During the past two weeks 80 inspectors have vaccinated upwards of 3,000 persons each day, and in about two weeks more, or three, at the farthest, the work will be complete. Two-thirds of the population have been visited in their dwellings, and more than one-half of all the public and parochial schools have been examined. Very little opposition is manifested by the people, and instances of objection are very rare. Those who do not permit the inspectors to vaccinate, as a rule, go at once to their own physicians or to the dispensaries, so that the desired result is attained in one way or another. The readiness with which the school authorities yielded to the suggestions of the Board of Health, and the very friendly indorsement of the Board of Education, enabled the inspectors to walk rapidly through the schools. In several large districts of the City every person, adult or child, is protected by vaccination. The Ninth Ward is an example in this respect, as nearly every resident has been vaccinated. A little while longer, and the small-pox may be defied by the City of New-York.

The Woodall Mystery Yet Unsolved—Post-Mortem Examination.

Coroner KEENAN has not yet succeeded in gaining any clue to the manner in which Colonel FRENCH P. WOODALL came to his death. Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that the remains of the unfortunate gentleman had been found floating in the harbor, with his head crushed in such a manner as to lead to a suspicion of foul play. The deceased's friends express the belief that he was murdered for the sake of the $100 he was known to have in his possession at the time he was last seen alive. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains yesterday, and found them in an advanced state of decomposition. On the left side of the head, commencing at a point 2½ inches above the eye and extending to the back part of the head, he found a severe wound dividing the integument, fracturing the bone beneath and lacerating the tissue; the frontal parietal, temporal and occipital bones were also fractured. The wound was six inches in length and two in breadth, the bones included in this space being broken into fragments. The cut was straight and of less length than the fracture. There was another wound of the left eye and eyebrow, which appeared to have been inflicted after death. The dress of the deceased had not been disarranged nor torn except on the leg. From the appearance of the first-mentioned wound, the doctor expressed the opinion that it had been inflicted with some round instrument like a heavy bar of iron, and death must have followed immediately after its infliction. The date for holding the inquest has not yet been fixed.

Assaults on City Car Conductors and Drivers.

On Friday evening PATRICK McGRATH, while intoxicated, assaulted CORNELIUS BART, of No. 886 Second-avenue and a Third-avenue car conductor, when he without any provocation threw a large stone at the conductor while attending to his car, thereby endangering the persons of the passengers. McGRATH was arrested, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate, yesterday, he was held for trial in default of bail.

Yesterday afternoon another and similar assault was made upon JOHN DAY, of No. 43 Canal-street, and driver on car 23 of the Desbrosses-street line, by THOMAS KEATING, who used as his weapon two full-sized bricks, one of which struck DAY in the face. Officer McLAUGHLIN, of the Sixth Ward, saw the assault committed and followed the driver in his pursuit of KEATING, coming up to them just in time to prevent DAY from taking the law into his own hands, by striking his assailant with a hitching hook. Both men were then arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who committed KEATING for trial.

Out-Door Preaching.

The Methodist clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we approve of open-air preaching in this and other large cities as one of the methods of carrying the Gospel of Christ to the masses.

2. That we recommend the New-York Preachers' Meeting of the M. E. Church to appoint a committee to select suitable places for out-door meetings, and to apply to His Honor the Mayor for permission to hold public meetings at said places.

3. That we recommend the said Preachers' Meeting to unite with the New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and pledge its aid and support to this important movement in the work of City Evangelization.

This plan will be carried out at the earliest day possible, and, it is believed, will be very general in its extent.

Launch of a New Ferry-boat.

The new ferry-boat *Long Island City* was launched yesterday at the ship-yard of HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint. The *Long Island City* is 160 feet long, 32 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and of about 600 tons burthen. She is the property of the East River Ferry Company, and is to run from Hunter's Point, otherwise known as Long Island City, to the foot of James'-slip, in this City. She connects with the long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point. She is constructed on the most approved principles with a view to carrying the railroad passengers rapidly to and from New-York. Her cost will be altogether about $60,000. She will be completed immediately and placed upon the route.

The West Side Elevated Railroad.

Messrs. FREER, FITHIAN and MORRIS, the Commissioners of the West Side Elevated Railroad, met at noon yesterday, at No. 110 Broadway, for the purpose of hearing objections and complaints of property-owners and others in regard to the construction of the railroad. As no one appeared before the Commissioners they adjourned to meet again on Saturday next. Several of the property-owners on the line of the road have petitioned that an injunction may be issued against it, and until the injunction is either granted or denied, they will not put in an appearance before the Commissioners.

Movements of Vice-President Colfax.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and lady will leave the City at 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, on the steamboat *Mary Powell*, proceeding up the Hudson to Rondout, where they will be the guests of Hon. THOS. CORNELL. On Tuesday night a reception party will take place at Mr. CORNELL'S, which, it is said, will be a splendid affair.

Coroner's Cases.

An unknown boy, aged about eight years, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets by a train of freight cars on the Hudson River Railroad. The boy was so severely injured that death ensued almost instantly, as the wheels crushed his head in a terrible manner. It appears that the deceased attempted to get on one of the cars while in motion, and falling between them, was run over before any aid could be extended him. As a measure of precaution, however, the Fifth Ward Police arrested the engineer of the dummy-engine, and he is detained, as it was alleged that the boy had been run over by the engine. An inquisition will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN.

An unknown man, 60 years of age, and apparently a rural resident, fell dead yesterday afternoon in a Washington-street saloon. The remains were removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at No. 305 East Twenty-fourth-street over the body of WM. YOUNG, an infant who died in consequence of scalds sustained a few days ago by some hot milk being overset upon his person.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at the Infants' Hospital, on Ward's Island, over the remains of WM. BOYLE, aged four months, who died from the effects of a dose of morphine administered through mistake for ipecac. It appears that the nurse in charge of the ward, FANNY MOORE, received from the druggist in the hospital a dose of morphine intended for one JANE WILSON, an adult patient, as well as the dose of ipecac for the deceased. Being unable to read the directions on the packages, FANNY proceeded in a blindly ignorant way to administer the medicine, and, as generally happens in such cases, she made the fatal mistake of substituting the poison for the harmless drug intended for the child. The House Physician was notified of the mistake as soon as it was discovered, but he was too late to save life. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, and the Coroner suggested the removal of the nurse.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.: FINE WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—The sale will commence with several lines of really fine clarets, Sauternes, brands of Cruse Fils, Freres, Finke & Co., Brandenburg, Freres, &c.; sound first-class, high-grade wines, viz.: La Rose, St. Julian Superior, Margaux, Medoc, &c.; also a few dozen Blandy's old white-top Madeiras, genuine fine Malmsey port and sherry wines, old Cognac brandy, bottled in France; Holland gin, bottled in Holland; Holland gin, Jamaica rum, Bourbon whiskies, sherries, &c., in demijohns; ditto, in casks; dozens old white port wines; Pinet, Castillon & Co., and Otard brandies, in casks; Keller & Miller whiskies. Also, to close invoices, lines of Martelle & Hennesey brandies, Scotch and Irish whiskies, rums, port, sherry and Madeiras, bottled in London by L. & P. Wine Co.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 95 Chambers-st., ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, eight and nine years old, kind in single and double harness, superior under the saddle, not afraid of locomotives, free from trick, they can trot together in 3:30.

DOG CART, in fine order.

SET DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and ART GALLERIES, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 14th and 15th, at 7 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of a valuable private library, comprising an unusually fine collection of choice books, many of great rarity, having been collected with great care and expense for many years, among which may be mentioned: Antiquities Etrusques, 5 vols., 4to, calf; Asiatic Researches, 10 vols., 8vo; Bayles' Dictionnarie, 4 vols., folio; Becker Augusteum, colored plates, folio; Brockedon's Passes of the Alps, 2 vols.; Censuria Literaria, 6 vols., 8vo; Daphnis and Chloe, colored plates; Dorat Œuvres, complete, illustrated, 20 vols.; Gallerie D'Orleans, 2 vols., folio; Harleian Miscellany, 8 vols., 4to; Herculanum et Pompei, 8 vols.; Kit-Kat Club, folio; Lavater's Essays, illustrated, 5 vols., 4to, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of

S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

WET NURSES—WELL-RECOMMENDED nurses for the sick can constantly be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, who speaks English fluently, a situation in a hotel as night clerk, or any position in which he can make himself useful; lost his left leg in the late war of the rebellion; has no objection to go to the country. Address E. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by single Scotchman of long experience; understands care of horses thoroughly; good, careful driver; sober, obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants, on a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the man as a general farm hand or plain gardener. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as a first-class farmer and stock-raiser; his wife is competent to take the charge of a dairy and cheese establishment; best of reference. Address for three days to J. C., in care of No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man who understands his business; City or country; reference. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; is a good and careful driver; can give best references from last employer. Apply to W. S. SHALDON, No. 498 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HAD considerable experience in business, would like to make an engagement with a banking firm or commission stock house, either as cashier or in an outside capacity; or would be willing to make an arrangement to assist in an office for two or three hours in the day; reference of a satisfactory character will be furnished. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (GERMAN,) with a small family, a situation as gardener or coachman; understands gardening and farming and the care of horses; best recommendations can be given from families with whom he has lived. Address for three days, GERMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FISH AND provision house, an American boy, from seventeen to nineteen years of age; must write well and be correct at figures. Address A. & CO., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating age, residence, present occupation, and ideas as to compensation.

WHITE GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE.—Wanted, a Salesman who has a good connection with Western jobbers; terms liberal. Address, with references, to H. & J., Box No. 5,420 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL, COMPETANT WOMAN as nurse, to take care of a young child; good City reference required. Apply at No. 19 East 37th-st. from 9 to 12 A. M. Saturday and Monday.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED in a bank. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating reference, Box No. 823 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES F. FEARING and ALBERT C. HASELTINE, under the firm name of FEARING & HASELTINE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and CHARLES F. FEARING is hereby authorized to sign alone in liquidation. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of June, 1869.

C. F. FEARING.
A. C. HASELTINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of WALLACE & SCHOMAKER, for the purpose of sugar refining and all other business connected therewith.

JAMES WALLACE,
CARSTEN SCHOMAKER,
No. 95 Front-st.

NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF J. WALTER WOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned, who will continue the Foreign Exchange and Gold Brokerage business in his own name, and on his own account, at No. 27 William-st.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

Alderney cattle, on board the *I. L. Theermann*, Pier No. 50, East River. Inquire for GEORGE, or of DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 479 Broadway.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All holding certificates of allowance against the State of New-York for clothing and arms furnished by themselves in the war of 1812, will please call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, without delay.

General H. RAYMOND.

P. S.—All claims not sent in by the 1st of July will be debarred from any portion of the appropriation.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDDLE-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—The National Gallery, corner of Tillary and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, newly fitted and in complete order. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D.D., POULTNEY, Vt., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 16. This is a splendid resort at reasonable rates.

DRY GOODS.

GRENADINES,

FROM AUCTION, 25c. TO $1.

PERCALES AT 18c. AND UPWARD.

LAWNS AT 15c. AND UPWARD.

Also, very superior

FRENCH LAWN SUITS AT $2 50,

AND

PIQUE SUITS AT $5.

The same goods sold ten days ago at $5 and $9.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS

AND

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

of very fine quality, at 18c.; very superior quality from 28c. to 50c.; and some of the

FINEST GOODS IMPORTED THIS SEASON

from 60c. to $1.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

LACE SHAWLS

OF

SUPERIOR MAKE AND UNSURPASSED DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION. WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEM, AS THEY ARE FULLY 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

AITKEN & MILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS in great variety of patterns; also an elegant stock of

SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
RICH FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE,
&c. &c.

DALRYMPLE & JONES,

NO. 847 BROADWAY,

Between 13th and 14th sts.,

OFFER AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS, LACES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
SMALL WARES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
AND
FANCY GOODS.

Our long experience in business enables us to place before our customers

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

DALRYMPLE & JONES,
NO. 847 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

SPLENDID BARGAINS

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS
IN BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, PARISIENNES,
CREPE CLOTHS, CHALLIES,
IRON GRENADINES,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
Also, LINEN LAWNS, ALL NEW DESIGNS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS
And **POPLIN ALPACAS,**
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN SELECT SHADES.
SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
choice styles, at popular prices.

N. B.—One case 4-4 GENAPPE POPLINS, 80 cents, worth $1 25.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

RIBBONS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, June 14,
positively their last importation this season,
FANCY SASH RIBBONS, BELTINGS AND NECK-TIES,
ordered expressly for the
SARATOGA AND NEWPORT SEASONS,
embracing novelties and new designs in
BAYADERE REPS AND TAFFETA JARDINIERES,
just landed ex steamer *Weser*, and never before exhibited.
ALSO,
fresh invoices of BLACK TAILLE AND GROS DE PARIS SASH RIBBONS, from 7 to 10 inches wide.
They will continue to offer the balance of previous importations
AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,
to close the season.
Always on hand, as usual, every variety in width, colors and quality, of
MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
by the piece and by the yard.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 14,
the balance of their Summer stock of
CLOAKS, WALKING SUITS, RECEPTION DRESSES, MORNING ROBES, &c., &c.
Children's and Misses' Sacques, $3 to $5 each.
Ladies' Silk Sacques, $10 and upward.
Cambric Suits, $9 and upward.
Linen Suits, $12 and upward.
Ready-made Printed Morning Robes, $5 and upward.
Ready-made Printed Percale Robes, $6 and upward.
Ladies' Tucked Skirts, only $1 and upward.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' APPAREL,
of every description,
AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
Riding Habits made to order.
Special attention to Bridal Trousseaux.
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,
at an immense reduction.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Invite attention to their stock of
SUMMER SHAWLS,
Which will be offered at less than
COST OF IMPORTATION, VIZ.:
Printed Cashmere Shawls, all wool, $3, value $5.
Brocaded Bordered Llama Shawls, $5 50, value $10.
Brocaded Norwich Shawls, $6 50, value $15.
Striped Chally Shawls, $6 50, value $10.
Elegant Fancy Burnous, for seaside wear, $7 50.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE SHAWLS
At proportionately low prices.
Also,
Will open a few very choice
Real India Camels' Hair Square Shawls,
Just received per last steamers.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

I WILL OFFER DURING THE ENSUING week a choice assortment of Ladies' Walking and Evening Suits, Chambray Wrappers and Morning Dresses, Real Lace, Llama and Sea Side Shawls. My stock of Lace Goods cannot be surpassed in variety or price.
ASHER HECHT,
No. 303 Canal-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

LADIES! CALL AND EXAMINE R. H. MACY'S new stock of Empress Belts. No lady who has worn one would be without it. Principal depot No. 153 Chambers-st.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 6 BREVOORT-place, (10th-st.,) offers now her elegant and large assortment of Paris bonnets, round hats, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

SPECIALTIES.
500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $12 50 TO $90.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.
500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.
1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.
CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer, during the balance of this month, prior to stock-taking,
THEIR ENTIRE LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Damask Table-cloths, Napkins, Towels, Toweling, Crash, Counterpanes, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The residents of the neighboring cities are particularly invited to examine the above, which will be exhibited to them without the least importunity to purchase.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TOYS.—A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of toys at STAVELEY'S,
No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

READ! READ! READ!

A rare opportunity for ladies to purchase a French hat, at the remarkably low price of $5 and $10. We have on hand a large assortment of dress and round hats, including all the latest novelties, which must be sold to close out stock.
C. M. OLENY & CO., No. 30 East 14th-st.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.— A new case just received from Brown's, Nos. 13 and 14 New Bond-st., London, of elegant styles. E. BROWN, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.
Principal and interest guaranteed by
THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by
DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.................} LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

ELEVENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 14th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK, } Commissioners.
HENRY SPEAR,

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR the Class of nine Trustees of this Company whose terms of office had expired, held on the 7th inst., the following persons were duly elected:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
HUGH N. CAMP.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, held on the 9th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of stock of the late Lake Shore Railway Company, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company and the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, may now receive in exchange therefor, upon their surrender at this office, certificates for an equal amount in the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, No. 122 South 2d-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to consider the propriety of selling part of the lands of said Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and other business important to the interests of the Company.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 25 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, WILLIAM T. HOOKER was appointed Vice-President, and LUCIUS McADAM, Secretary and Actuary.
W. H. PECKHAM, President.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords,	John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno,	Walter Barnes,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willetts,	John D. Griffen,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	William Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd,	Egbert A. Clark.
Isael Corse,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks; also a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 48 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

60 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS
AT WEST END, CITY OF BERGEN, N. J.,
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869,
at 2½ o'clock, on the premises.

Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) twenty-six trains daily; also, three lines of horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property.

These lots are most beautifully located, and the surroundings all first-class. Magnificent hotel just completed; all modern improvements; accommodations for 250 guests. Gas, water and sewers in the main streets. The property is laid out and intended for private residences, and to be free from nuisances. For perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility surpasses any point in the vicinity of New-York. From any part of the City below Canal-st., it can be reached in less time than even Madison-square, and conveyances much more comfortable. Persons engaged in the lower part of the City can remain at their offices till 6 P. M., and at 6½ P. M. be seated at their dinner.

FREE RIDES ON THE DAY OF SALE.

Parties taking the 12 M. train, foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with
FREE LUNCH AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
at 12:30 P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale. Those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, or St. James Hotel, on the premises.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

GREENVILLE PROPERTY.
120
VALUABLE LOTS AT
GREENVILLE, N. J., AT AUCTION.

Twenty minutes from Liberty-st., New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and thirty minutes from Wall-st., or the City Hall, New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, June 17, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, some of the most desirable property ever offered in Hudson County. All the lots are beautifully located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Long Island, &c. The property to be sold is on and near the Eastern Boulevard of Hudson County, and a short distance from the station of the Central Railroad. Twenty-two trains, daily, each way, between Greenville and New-York, running from Liberty-st., to Greenville in twenty minutes for ten cents, (by Excursion Tickets.) For particulars inquire at the Post Office Building, Greenville, N. J., or of LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or M. ARMSTRONG, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE
of the property of
THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
to be held on the ground
On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 16 and 17.
This property is situated on the banks of the
BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER,
9 MILES, OR 45 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
within a stone's throw of the new depot, on the New-York and Oswego
MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY,
now building.
Maps and free passes at the office of the auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York,
or at the office of the Company,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

Special train at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for which free passes will be furnished. Other trains at 9:15 and 10 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45 P. M., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO LOTS ON 56TH-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 56TH-ST.—2 lots, south side 56th-st., 325 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100.5. $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, AT 11 O'CLOCK, on the premises of the late William Bush, by order of Executor, 227 acres of land, (Rye,) half mile north of Portchester Depot. Beautiful villa sites.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BLEECKER-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 10th-st., a very desirable store and dwelling, with immediate possession if desired. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PURCHASE HOUSES NOW—WE OFFER for sale dwellings in desirable locations from $10,000 to $75,000 at reduced valuations, and worthy the immediate attention of buyers. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence on the east bank of the Hudson, at a bargain; elegant large stone mansion, handsomely painted and decorated, containing all the modern conveniences; spacious piazzas and delightful river view; stone carriage-house, large green-house and grapery, summer-house, &c.; extensive flower grounds, lawns, walks, fruit, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs; every variety of fruit, seven acres, forty minutes from the City. Address OWNER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.— For sale at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, an elegant residence, suitable for the Summer and Winter; the house and buildings, which are modern, are of brick and stone, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the grounds, of about seven acres, are very beautiful; fine river and inland views, &c. For further particulars apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, Esq., on the premises, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., situate on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Ocean and Long Branch Hotels, and convenient to steamboat landing and Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; house contains 20 rooms; plenty of shade; garden planted; ice-house, stables, &c. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HUDSON RIVER, a new cottage, seven rooms; for season, $275. Also a new and handsome house, furnished, 16 acres river front, 25 miles from New-York.
C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST-chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—THE property of John Burns, at 12 noon, the 15th day of June. The sale will take place on the premises, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE seaside residence, in perfect order, near New-Bedford, Mass., at a great bargain. Apply to E. W. DEAN, No. 84 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—
FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY night.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 7 P. M.—
FOR
BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 7 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A NEW ARRANGEMENT—ACCOMMODATION FOR UP TOWN PEOPLE.

The steamers of the Albany and Troy line, on and after MONDAY, June 7th inst., will land daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6¼ in the evening, from pier foot of West 34th-st.

State rooms reserved on board of steamers, and at No. 308 West-st., between Spring and Charlton sts.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. P. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, and 3:20. Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40. Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will resume her place on this route about the 1st of July.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LAND-ing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES FRANK-lin-st. Pier at 11 A. M. and 5¼ P. M.; SUNDAYS at 9¼ A. M., 1¼ and 6¼ P. M. Freight received.

RAILROADS.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at.........................4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.........................7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way.........................$1 00
Excursion tickets.........................1 50

Commutation—One month, $30; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PAR-TIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.— The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

SPRING HILL GROVE—FOR EXCUR-sions and picnic parties, between Glenwood and Hastings on Hudson, to let. For choice of days, apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the grove; or by letter to CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Hastings on Hudson.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT AR-ROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SORREL HORSE, FIVE YEARS old, broke to saddle at Dickels'; good wagon horse, warranted sound; also, Depot wagon, two seats, pole and shafts. Call at THORN'S, 31st-st., corner of 6th-av., or at the owner's, No. 41 West 32d-st.

A HANDSOME TEAM OF STYLISH black horses for sale; heavy long tails and mane; warranted sound and kind; the handsomest team in the City. Can be seen at SIMPSON'S stable, 39th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN IN THE COUNTRY wishes a nice horse and buggy for its keeping; best of care and security given if required. Address G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ALNWICK HOUSE, NO. 944 FULTON-st., Brooklyn Heights; most cool and airy first-class Summer boarding-house in the two cities; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; single rooms $10 per week, two in a room $18; also family rooms.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of board at No. 74 (old No. 56) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; three handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also large room on third floor and hall room; ample closets; modern improvements.

BOARDING—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, closets, bath and board for two, $14 to $16 a week, and hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRV-ing-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from the New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or in suites, without board.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments to let, on second and third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND ACCOMMODA-tions can be procured in a large and pleasant farm-house, situated on Long Island Sound; plenty of shade trees, good bathing and fishing. Terms $10 per week. Refers to Mr. R. BEETY, No. 690 3d-av., New-York. Address F. C. TERRY, Success Post Office, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County. N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel will be opened on the 15th inst. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.

This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; will open June 20. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. The proprietor having purchased the entire property, has expended over $10,000 in enlarging and improving the house the present season.

C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, N. J.

This shady seaside resort is now opened for guests. Families wishing rooms for the Summer on reasonable terms, address the proprietor. The steamer SEA BIRD leaves the foot of Warren-st. daily on SUNDAY, June 13, at 8 A. M.; MONDAY, 7 A. M.; TUESDAY, 7½ A. M. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or Monroe, Orange County.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open about June 1. It is desirably situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and surrounding country. It is distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to beach and cars. Good stabling. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

PETTI PAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, CONN., MARTIN WILLEY, proprietor.—This delightful Summer resort will be opened on the 21st day of June, for the reception of boarders; for bathing, fishing and boating it is unequaled; for health and scenery, unsurpassed; terms, $8 to $15 per week. Address MARTIN WILLEY, Essex, Conn.

ACCESS DAILY TO JENKINSON'S Hotel, Highlands N. J., by steamer SEA BIRD, foot of Warren-st., landing at the Hotel Dock, and by Sea Shore Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., and Pier No. 3, returning same day.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VT.—This Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Harlem trains will run direct to Manchester without change of cars.
E. M. VANDERLIP, Proprietor.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1¼ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

WARREN HOUSE, WATERTOWN, Conn.—The above excellent house is now open for Summer travelers. Board by the day or week. For particulars address A. SMITH, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN,
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. June 17
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........................June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........................July 1
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, THURSDAY, July 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....Saturday, June 19
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, June 26
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail June 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE,

From the KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE CO., the highest grade in America, pure, at No. 125 Fulton-st. OTIS FIELD, sole agent. Also imported wines and liquors. Sold pure, as they come from bond, wholesale or retail, at low figures.

N.B.—The public are cautioned against buying of outside parties claiming to sell my wine. These wines and liquors have been subjected to the severest tests known to science.

"HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH."

THE GENUINE GREEN GINGER CORDIAL.
A luxury for the ladies, and a beverage for gents. Every respectable grocer, hotel and bar has it. Manufactory No. 324 East 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
REVIVAL OF THE RAVELS!
THE SUMMER STARS!!
A NEW DELIGHT!!!
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2,
the celebrated
LAURI FAMILY
OF
PANTOMIMISTS,
Who will appear nightly in the Grand Spectacular Pantomime of
MOTHER HUBBARD,
OR HARLEQUIN,
LITTLE BO-PEEP AND LITTLE BOY BLUE!
This piece is produced with
HANDSOME SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC, NOVEL DANCES,
and an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
introducing a
LARGE AND SPLENDID BALLET.
Ending with a
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND GRAND MATINEE
of
MOTHER HUBBARD,
by the
GREAT LAURI TROUPE,
SATURDAY, June 19.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
IN
THE LADY OF LYONS,
produced after careful and elaborate preparation, with new scenery, costumes, properties, machinery, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, June 19, the last matinee of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

MONDAY, June 21, will be presented, for the first time in New-York, the beautiful drama of
"ENOCH ARDEN."
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
CLOWN.........................GEO. L. FOX
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE.
HANITA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

A WEEK OF NOVELTY.
MISS FANNY HERRING
In her great impersonation of
IXION. IXION. IXION.
The wonderful and world-renowned
ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE,
PANTOMIMISTS, DANSUESSES, ATHLETES, and GREATEST TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
Comic pantomime of
DECHALEMEUX,
by the whole ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, ANNUAL BENEFIT of
MR. WILLIAM B. FREIGH, Manager.

MME. ROSE-BELL

Has the honor to announce a
GRAND FAREWELL
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 18.
Full particulars will be announced.
TICKETS, (INCLUDING SEAT,) ONE DOLLAR.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest virtuoso of the day, on the cornet-a-piston, together with the eminent soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
Conductor.........................THEODORE THOMAS.
Admission.........................Thirty-five cents
Private Boxes.........................Extra two dollars

MEETINGS.

THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED States Military Academy are to meet at West Point at 12 M. on the 16th inst., for the purpose of completing the organization of their Alumni Association.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

HASTINGS ON HUDSON.—FURNISHED house to let for three months from July 1; only two minutes' walk from depot; has over an acre of ground, with fruit and shade trees, and a fine view of river; contains 14 rooms. For particulars address Box No. 5,994 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, OR TO LEASE—A cottage containing eight rooms, pleasantly situated, on Saw Mill River, 1¼ miles from Dobb's Ferry Station; plenty of shade and fruit; stable, &c. Apply to W. J. SYMS & BRO., 300 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A FUR-nished house of nine (9) rooms, situated near the railroad depot and in fine order. Inquire for further particulars at DAVIS & BENSON'S, Nos. 192 and 194 Cherry st.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A "flat" of six rooms, partly furnished; corner house; first floor suitable for a genteel private family; good references required. Address J. F. W., Box No. 5,591 Post Office.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., COTTAGE suitable for small family, complete in all respects, furnished or unfurnished. W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

TO RENT—JULY AND AUGUST, FUR-nished house at Red Bank, N. J., 10 rooms, 10 minutes' walk from depot, $75 per month. Apply to E. A. DWIGHT.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE— Portchester; one acre; location high, healthy, unsurpassed; gas fixtures, grapes fruits; rent low; fine garden. N. D. BUSH, No. 429 6th-av.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET AT YONKERS—NEATLY FUR-nished house, near depot, for the season; price moderate. Address Box No. 366, Yonkers Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st.; also 2½-story brick-basement frame house, containing 17 rooms, at Bergen City, half hour from New-York; horse cars every ten minutes; fare 8 cents. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, No. 34 Cliff-st., New York.

TO RENT—A VERY COMMODIOUS AND pleasant office in Wall-st., near Broadway; will be rented with fixtures complete, and is a very desirable office for a banker or broker. Address S. H., Box No. 5,900 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, (WEST side,) a very desirable store, 33x75 feet, and well adapted for any respectable business. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF FIRE-PROOF Building No. 42 Duane-st. Inquire in office below, on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEK-man-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, highly educated and refined, would like a position as governess, or to superintend a gentleman's household; her acquirements are: English, in all its branches; French and Spanish, of both of which she has a thorough knowledge, and music; highest references. Apply to or address Mrs. F., No. 218 East 45th-st., for three days.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor
L. BENEDICK.........................Stage Manager
E. COLONNE.........................Musical Director

LAST WEEK.
SPLENDID COMBINATION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE TWO QUEENS OF OPERA BOUFFE
IN ONE PIECE.
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
OFFENBACH'S MASTERWORK,
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
DESCLAUZAS AS PIQUILLO. AND IRMA AS THE STREET SINGER.
IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, QUEEN OF SONG, IRMA,
and
DESCLAUZAS, QUEEN OF DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, COMEDY. DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS,
IRMA AND DESCLAUZAS.
At each performance the
FAMOUS MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE
will perform their
ORIGINAL CANCAN.
AND ALSO,
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Seats reserved six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 21.
THE COMPANY
will include principal members from
SELWIN'S THEATRE, Boston, and Miss LIZZIE PRICE, of the Arch-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
The opening bill will be
"DORA" and "BLACK-EYED SUSAN."
Particulars in future advertisement.

THE TAMMANY.

LEFFINGWELL'S
greatest and most successful impersonation,
BEPPO, a la EDWIN FORREST, BEPPO,
in which he is unanimously conceded to be without a rival.
A great burlesque creation, and literally
"Fun without vulgarity."
IMMENSE DOUBLE BILL EVERY NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING will be presented, for the first time at this Theatre, Byron's rollicking burlesque,
FRA DIAVOLO.
THE LEFFINGWELL
as the sanguinary and ferocious
BEPPO,
with his famous caricature of
EDWIN FORREST, ESQ.
The burlesque will be presented with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
and a powerful and effective cast.

Miss Grattan.........................Fra Diavolo
Miss Cavender.........................Zerlina

Lorenzo	Mr. Mestayer	Lord Allcash	Mr. J. J. Wallace
Lady Allcash	Miss Bradshaw	Francisco	Miss Robertson
Matteo	Mr. Barry	Giacomo	Mr. Westley
Antonio			Mr. Freeman

To be followed by
LEFFINGWELL'S GREAT SPECIALTY,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly presented, for the first time in New-York,
BYRON'S GREAT COMIC DRAMA,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
which will be produced with the utmost completeness and a powerful combination of
AMERICAN DRAMATIC STARS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

Manager.........................T. E. MORRIS

COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED PLACE of amusement in the City. This establishment will reopen THURSDAY, June 17. The Manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a limited period, with Elise Holt and her new troupe, who will appear in the burlesque of Paris; or, the Judgment. First appearance in this City of the charming actress Miss L. H. Weathersbee, from the London theatres, who will assume the role of Mercury. The Rigl Sisters, Betty and Emily, every night. Particulars in future.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-STREET.

BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Popular Prices; Success.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Parquet, 50 cents.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Gallery, 25 cents.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Orchestra Seats, 75 cents.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	New Acts. Two hours' fun.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	ITALIAN AIRS by
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	NATIVE ARTISTS.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Who Died First?
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	14th-st., DAN B. BRYANT

EMPIRE RINK—GRAND UNION OF THE WATSON Combination Gymnast, WAVERLEY Combination Burlesque and GEORGIA MINSTRELS, on MONDAY EVENING, June 14. For programme see small bills.

THE
GLEE AND MADRIGAL
CONCERT
of May 31, will be repeated
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, JUNE 14,
JAS. A. JOHNSON, Conductor.
Tickets $1; to be had at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, and at the Hall on the evening of the performance.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
AS
SINBAD THE SAILOR, AT NIBLO'S.

Miss Lydia Thompson, as Sinbad, is the same unquenchable spirit of grace and mischief that she was as Ganem and Ixion. Tireless in action, exuberant in mirthfulness, a perpetual sunbeam, she gives life to every scene, and beautifies the stage whenever she steps upon it. Her rare face shines sweetly through every disguise; her smile is a marvel of magnetic joyousness; her form the embodiment of womanly beauty, and her movements never less than graceful. No actress of the present day has done more for the Stage, in one sense, than Lydia Thompson. She has shown that even in the broadest burlesque and extravaganza a woman, however costumed, may combine perfect modesty with fun, frolic, roguishness and freedom of action. The popular taste may be degenerate when it craves a surfeit of such amusement as that afforded by burlesque, but it cannot become degraded while it sustains with sincere admiration such burlesque actresses as Miss Thompson.—*Home Journal, 9th June, 1869.*

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE 44TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

A consignment of the best London make just received by BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte. One hundred and twenty books now ready.
Chopin's Valses, complete.........................50c
Eighteen Baritone and Bass Songs.........................50c
Beethoven's forty-five original Waltzes.........................50c
Thalberg's Art of Singing applied to piano-forte....50c
Complete operas for piano, each.........................50c
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644 (over Savings Bank) Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
German and French spoken.
Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
ASSETS, **$6,011,234 16.**

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,
No. 244 8th-av., near 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8. Interest at 6 per cent. allowed from first of every month.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board,
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

Congratulations to the New King—A Floating City by Moonlight—A Picturesque Scene in Bangkok—The Late King—General Aspect of the City and Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BANGKOK, Siam, Monday, April 13, 1869.

On the 15th of March the United States steamship *Oneida*, bearing letters of congratulation from our Government to the new King of Siam on his recent peaceable accession to the throne, anchored off the Menam River, in the Gulf of Siam. On the next day the Royal steamer came down the river and conveyed Captain CREIGHTON and his officers up to the City of Bangkok, thirty-five miles from the outlet. The Menam River is broad and deep, excepting at its entrance, where a bar prevents any but vessels of light draught from entering. The country on either hand is perfectly flat and densely wooded, affording a home for snakes and tigers, but partially submerged at high water.

The evening trip up this broad stream, with the moon at its full, was a most lovely one. Groves of graceful cocoanut and betel palms outlined their symmetrical proportions and feathery plumes of leaves against the sky, while here and there a mangrove tree flamed with fire-flies which flashed their lights synchronously. But the stillness was awfully impressive, for out of that dark jungle that shut us in on either side came neither sound of night-bird, beast or insect. We saw the "Floating City" by moonlight for the first time. But it must have been an enthusiastic tourist who gave it that romantic name. For two or three miles the river on either side is lined with low one-story houses, or rather huts, built up on bamboo rafts, twenty or thirty feet out in the stream and as far perhaps from each other. Before each door is a little veranda, beneath which the families were enjoying the cool of the evening. These give to Bangkok the name of "Floating City." Dense foliage obscures the portions of the city away from the river, and it is only from some of the temple eminences that one can gather an idea of its size and extent. Bangkok contains 300,000 inhabitants, a third of whom are emigrants from China. As in every other country where they go, so here the Chinamen acquire all the money and monopolize all the business. Shrewd, energetic and economical, they devote all their time and attention to the successful acquisition of wealth. The natives are too indolent to prepare for any beyond their own immediate wants, but the Chinaman's ambition is to pass his latter days in peaceful ease in his native land, and among his early friends.

On the day after his arrival Captain CREIGHTON and his staff had an audience before the first King. They were conveyed to the palace steps in royal barges, propelled by swarthy Siamese in red jackets and straw hats, each one handling a small paddle, and urging the boat over the waters with great rapidity. At the palace steps they were received by a Siamese band of music playing foreign airs, and a large force of native soldiery in Havelocks and barefooted. From this point they marched through the three ponderous gateways to the reception hall. From the door to the throne, in two rows, courtiers and attendants were stretched along the floor, their heads bowed, their feet furthest from the royal presence—forming an avenue of approach. At the inner end on a dais three or four feet high and ascended by a few steps was the royal throne. Over it hung the broad canopy of golden colored silk, and on either side stood the two five-storied umbrellas, symbolic of authority. Beneath the canopy reclined the King, dressed in silken robes, glittering with many jewels. A smile lighted his face, and he looked like an intelligent and good-natured ruler. But he is yet a minor, and the "Kralahome" or Prime Minister is virtually Regent. Rev. Mr. McDONALD, acting Consul, was interpreter. The party greeted the King, shook hands, exchanged mutual congratulations and retired. The next day the second King held an audience. Oddly enough he bears the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON. His father was an admirer of the character of this great man, and his son has been in our navy, occupying at one time some position on the steamer *San Jacinto*. He was very affable, and inquired after several naval officers whom he had known.

THE LATE KING.

The late King of Siam, who died last November, was a man of superior education and abilities. While yet a youth and heir to the throne, a relative usurped the crown, and he, following a natural inclination as well as exercising a wholesome regard for his own head, entered the priesthood, and devoted his whole time to study. Astronomy was his favorite pursuit, and he became quite an adept in mathematical calculations. He made himself a rude telescope out of bamboo. He detected and overthrew many of the gross astronomical errors at the foundation of Buddhist faith, disputed their sacred canon, and became the leader of a new sect among the Buddhists. At the age of 45 he was called to the throne, and since then has devoted all his knowledge and abilities to the improvement of his Kingdom and the advancement of his people. As is well known, he became deeply interested in the recent eclipse, and made every arrangement for the entertainment of the French astronomers who came to view it. They selected a point on the Gulf, whence to take observations, and he and his Court were present. Worn down by these exertions, a fever seized him and he sank beneath it. He refused the assistance of European physicians, and trusted to the absurdities of his own ignorant medical advisers—a most unaccountable weakness in a man of his attainments.

His death was in harmony with the teachings of Buddhism, which inculcates that "the most perfect stoicism as regards all past and future is the highest perfection of deity."

He lived a Buddhist notwithstanding his tolerance of missionaries and knowledge of their teachings. Among his last words were these; "that all existence is unreliable; and that he himself would presently be obliged to submit to that stern necessity, going a little before them; that they should not be grieved at his thus leaving them, since such an event must befall all creatures."

His embalmed body, preserved in a golden urn, still lies in state, awaiting incremation, which will occur amid grand ceremonies toward Autumn. All the people are in mourning, having their heads shaved and wearing nothing but white or dull colors.

THE TEMPLES.

The Temples of Bangkok are many of them very elegant, and far surpass anything of the kind I have yet seen in Japan or China, and connected with them are a body of ten thousand priests. These ten thousand are supported entirely by public charity, and collect their rice from house to house. They are never allowed to eat after 12 o'clock noon until the next morning. They devote their time to meditation and to the memorizing and chanting of sacred sentences, written in Pali language, of which they understand almost as little as the devout people who listen to them.

There are no roads in Bangkok, but canals intersect the city, and one can move from point to point in boats.

While we were there the American missionaries spared no pains to make our visit pleasant and agreeable. They are a devoted band of laborers, and begin to see success attending their efforts among the Siamese and Chinese.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During our stay the mercury ranged from 94° to 98° in the shade, and the weather was insufferably hot. But foreign residents remain quiet during the middle of the day, enjoying the cool sea breeze that sweeps up the river, and consoling themselves with mangos and other tropical fruits, and glasses of delicious cocoanut milk. At least our party survived on this light diet, employing the mornings and evenings in sight-seeing.

The policy of the late King was very liberal toward foreigners, and he introduced many improvements from without. But the present King, or rather the Prime Minister, sees with a jealous eye the encroachments of the French in Cochin China, and on the borders of Siam, and fears rather than respects the superiority of Europeans. He is inclined, therefore, to be more exclusive than his father.

The *Oneida* goes from here to Saigon, and thence up the coast to Hong Kong, where Captain WILLIAMS will relieve Captain CREIGHTON of his command.

INKIO.

MAYOR HALL'S GAS.

The Magnesium Light as Recommended for Street Lamps.

Its Operation, Cost and Advantages—Objections to its Practical Use urged by Professional Chemists.

In Mayor HALL's annual message to the Common Council, reference is made to the inadequate manner in which our streets are at present lighted, and a suggestion thrown out that in the magnesium light will be found a cheaper and much better means of illumination than in any other.

The magnesium light, or the calcium as it was once called, was discovered nearly thirty years ago, the merits of the discovery being divided between Lieutenant DRUMMOND, of the British Navy, and Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia. It consists simply of the intermingling and combustion of a stream of carburetted hydrogen (coal gas) with a stream of pure oxygen. One of the difficulties experienced in the practical operation of the light was that no substance could be found hard enough to resist the intense heat produced by the combustion of the two gases. Iron, steel, platinum, and even the diamond, were almost instantly fused. Accidentally, it was found that calcium (common lime) was about the only substance that would remain unchanged in the intense heat produced by the combustion of the two gases. But lime rapidly absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and crumbles away, and, on the suggestion of BUNSEN, magnesium was substituted for calcium, and has been found to answer admirably. Hence, the light is commonly known as the magnesium, but might with greater propriety be called the oxyhydrogen light.

But still another difficulty lay in the way of the practical use of this light. Pure oxygen could not be manufactured for less than $300 for 1,000 cubic feet, and consequently the light was rendered far too expensive for general use. In January, 1866, however, a French chemist, M. TESSIE DU MOTAY, discovered that oxygen could be obtained from manganate of soda, (a very cheap article,) in almost unlimited quantities, and by a very simple process. From experiments made at Pontin by M. DU MOTAY it was found that from two tons of manganate of soda, 3,000 cubic feet of oxygen could be obtained in twenty-four hours, the cost being from $20 to $30 for 1,000 cubic feet.

Several advantages are claimed for the magnesium light over all others. As the light is produced by the combustion of two gases while impinging on a pencil of magnesium, there is no flame, and consequently no flicker. It cannot be put out by the wind. The heaviest gale that ever blew has no effect upon it.

It possesses still other and not less important advantages. The most delicate shades of color show as brilliantly under the magnesium light as under the sun at noonday. It does not poison the atmosphere to anything like the extent of the ordinary coal-gas light. The latter, when used with a five-feet burner, gives off five feet of carbonic acid in twenty-four hours. The magnesium light abstracts no oxygen from the air, and gives off but two feet of carbonic acid in twenty-four hours.

One of the principal questions connected with this light, however, and the one which will probably determine whether or not it will ever come into general use, is its cost. It is estimated from experiments made on a large scale in Paris, where the court-yard of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville are illuminated by it, that its cost will be from thirty to forty per cent. less than the ordinary gas light. But on, the other hand, we are informed by a gentleman of this City, who claims to know something about the matter, that it will be found to be the very dearest light that can be used, and that even if the oxygen gas could be supplied for nothing, it would still be found impossible to bring the magnesium light into general use on account of its cost. The magnesium, he says, is well adapted for a signal light, but being concentrated and not diffusive, it can never be used for general purposes. The reason why it has never been used generally in Europe, he informs us, is not because no cheap method of manufacturing oxygen gas was known, for at least three methods are well known to chemists there, and have so been for years past, but because it was discovered that for general use the light was almost worthless.

Trafalgar-square, in London, has been repeatedly illuminated with this light, there known as the "Bude Light." The rays from the four lamps at the angles of the square were undoubtedly very brilliant, but the light certainly did not seem to be diffused very far. The square is now lighted with the ordinary gas.

A company has been organized in this City for the manufacture of oxygen gas by DU MOTAY's process, and the public will probably soon have an opportunity of judging for themselves how far the magnesium light can be made available for ordinary illuminating purposes.

Mayor HALL also refers in his message to the magneto-electric light, which, he says, "would perhaps be the best of all for street purposes. One of these lights placed on Broadway would shed a brilliant effulgence for one-quarter of a mile on either side."

The electric light would certainly send a stream of effulgence for a quarter of a mile, or perhaps a great deal further; but, like the magnesium, it is a concentrated and not a diffusive light. Moreover, it is very expensive, and requires constant attention, as the points of carbon from which the light is diffused are rapidly consumed, and must be renewed. It is thought by professional chemists extremely doubtful whether this light can ever be used for street purposes; but it is a subject which ought to have instant and thorough examination. Our present lights are so bad and so expensive that some improvement is earnestly hoped for and really demanded.

A MURDERER ON THE RAMPAGE

Felonious Assault by the Notorious Paddy Byrnes—He does not Kill his Victim this Time—Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Ruffian.

Yesterday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, a quarrel ensued in a "policy" shop at No. 83 East Houston-street, between JOSEPH HOGAN, of No. 67 Sixth-street, a reputed gambler, and the notorious PATRICK D. BYRNES, liquor dealer, having a saloon at the corner of Houston and Elizabeth streets. The precise motive or origin of the quarrel could not be definitely ascertained, but it is understood to be about a woman and some gambling operations. The dispute soon reached the dignity of a fight, when BYRNES knocked HOGAN down and kicked him about the head and face in a brutal manner, the victim being prostrate and perfectly helpless at the time. The friends of the combatants at length succeeded in separating them, when HOGAN was taken home. The officer on post near the scene of the affray was about to arrest BYRNES, when HOGAN desired him not to do so, as he would not make any complaint against him. The ruffian will thus escape the vengeance of the law, unless, indeed, his victim should languish under the injuries he has sustained, and so render the action of a Coroner necessary.

This is not the first time BYRNES has committed felonious assaults and endangered the lives of those who saw fit to oppose him. In one instance, at least, he rose to the importance of a murderer, and the mystery is how he has so far succeeded in avoiding a trial and prospective punishment.

At an early hour on the morning of the 25th of March, 1868, a murderous affray occurred between PATRICK D. BYRNES and HENRY WESTCOTT, *alias* Wallace, at a disreputable house in East Houston-street, when the latter was struck on the head with some blunt instrument. Coroner FLYNN held an *ante-mortem* examination on the same day, at the New-York Hospital, when MARY ANN LEWIS, of No. 45 East Houston-street, testified that about 8 o'clock on the previous evening, MARY WALLACE, *alias* Harrington, came into her room and said that WALLACE had come home under the influence of liquor and was abusing her; she requested witness to go and endeavor to quiet him, as she was afraid he would either beat or choke her; she repeated these complaints several times during the night, and after midnight angry words passed between them; he locked the door, choked and otherwise abused her, when she threatened to call the Police; MARY WALLACE finally escaped from the house, the housekeeper for Miss LEWIS receiving a blow on her cheek while aiding in the escape; BYRNES came in and asked what was the matter; witness did not tell him the truth, as she was afraid of a disturbance; BYRNES went up stairs himself, after which Miss LEWIS heard angry words and a fall; BYRNES told her that "Wallace" wanted to go into the street and fight him, and afterward attacked him, and had got the worst of the fight.

The victim, WESTCOTT, lingered until the following day, when death ensued. The *post-mortem* examination of the remains showed that death had resulted from concussion of the brain, an effusion of blood being found at the base of the skull.

When the inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN, the evidence was so strong against the prisoner BYRNES, that the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by blows received from PATRICK D. BYRNES, together with stamping and beating him in such a manner as to cause congestion of the brain and death." In his reply to the charge BYRNES endeavored to explain by saying that when he entered WESTCOTT's room the latter assaulted him and pinioned his arms, when the prisoner slung him across the room. He made no mention, however, of having stamped his heavy boot on the liquor-sodden brain of his victim, as was clearly proven to the jury. Considerable influence of a political character was then brought to bear upon the Coroner for the purpose of securing bail, but he washed his hands of the matter altogether by sending the papers to District-Attorney HALL, who shortly after returned them with the following indorsement:

> "At the best, or rather worst, the offence is manslaughter in the fourth degree. Bail in $2,500, and papers to the Grand Jury.
> A. O. H.
> District-Attorney."

The Coroner followed these instructions, and that is the last the public has heard of the case.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARDON.

Important Decision of Judge Blatchford in the Case of Moses Dupuy—The Revocation of President Johnson's Pardon by President Grant Sustained—The Prisoner Not Entitled to be Discharged.

Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, announced his decision in the matter of the petition of MOSES DUPUY for a *habeas corpus*, who claims that he is illegally detained in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. It will be remembered that in January last DUPUY was convicted of illegally removing spirits from a bonded warehouse, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $2 and to be imprisoned for one year. On March 3, when about to vacate office, President JOHNSON granted him a pardon, which was forwarded, as usual in such cases, by mail to the United States Marshal. Before the pardon could be delivered to the prisoner or his keeper, but after it had reached the Marshal, on March 6, it was revoked by order of President GRANT, and returned by mail to the proper department. The prisoner then sued for his liberty.

In deciding the case, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD, after reciting the facts in detail, said:

"The only question, therefore, that arises in the case is, whether this pardon was delivered to this prisoner or to any one for him, all that was done with it being to transmit it to the Marshal in the letter. I have been referred on this point to the case of The Commonwealth *vs.* Holloway, in the twenty-fourth volume of the Pennsylvania Reports, decided before the full Bench of the Court, in which the Court express the same views as to the necessity of a delivery of the pardon to make it a completed act. In that case the pardon had come to the possession of the Warden of the prison, and the Court say that by usage that delivery is *prima facie* a delivery to the prisoner, subject to be rebutted by proof of circumstances to show the contrary.

Now in this case the prisoner was in custody of the Warden of Blackwell's Island, under the sentence of the Court that directed him to be confined there, and under the order of the Marshal directing him to be delivered to the Warden. Now, by the act of Congress in 13 statutes at Large, p. 500, it is provided that where a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment for more than a year, the Court may direct the sentence to be carried out in a particular Penitentiary. The sentence in this case being for not longer than a year, the Court had no power to order the prisoner to be confined in a particular Penitentiary, and this sentence does not order him to be confined in any particular Penitentiary. It merely orders him to be imprisoned on Blackwell's Island. There is also a rule of Court which directs the Marshal to deliver prisoners under sentence to the Warden of the Penitentiary, and if we consider that part of the sentence as surplusage, then the rule applies. In either view the prisoner was properly imprisoned in this Penitentiary, and it was right and proper for the Marshal to deliver him to the custody of the Warden.

There is another act of Congress (14 States. at Large, p. 739,) which provides that prisoners so sentenced shall be in the custody and control of the Wardens of the Penitentiaries, and subject to all the regulations thereof. This prisoner, therefore, was imprisoned lawfully in this prison, and was by this act exclusively under the control of this Warden. So long as his custody continued, the Marshal had no control over him. And the *habeas corpus* was properly directed to the Warden for that reason. Now the question arises at once whether, in such a case, although it may not be necessary to deliver the pardon to the prisoner himself, and a delivery to the Warden may be a delivery to him, yet a delivery to any other person is such a delivery. The evidence produced by the prisoner seems to show that it is not; for he shows that the custom has been to send the pardons to the Wardens. Why was this, except that they were in the custody of the Wardens? That fact seems to me to show that the delivery, to be effective, must be to the Warden. The Marshal seems to be no more than the messenger of the President. Suppose the President had sent a messenger to take the pardon to the Warden, and before he reached the Warden had stopped him, or telegraphed him to come back with it. If he could stop him when he had got ten feet away, he can stop him at any time before he reaches the Warden. There is no question here, therefore, of the revocation of a completed pardon. The change in the person of the President makes no difference. The office is perpetual. The President who granted the pardon would have the same right as his successor to stop the pardon, and the successor had the same right as the one that signed it. I put the case simply on the question of fact whether there was a completed pardon. There is another circumstance which bears upon this question. The person who applied for the pardon, applied to have it delivered to him, and his application was refused. I do not say that, if it had been delivered to him the case would have been different, but as the authorities claimed to deliver it by their own messenger, may be considered to have determined to retain the right of stopping it before it was delivered to the Warden in whose custody the prisoner was.

I hold, therefore, that there was no delivery of the pardon, and that the petitioner is not entitled to his discharge

For the petitioner, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STOUGHTON; in opposition, District-Attorney PIERREPONT

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The Knife Again—A Man Assaulted and Severely Stabbed in East Broadway.

Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, as THOMAS FITZGERALD, and two other young men were standing on the northeast corner of Market-street and East Broadway, conversing about business matters, a man named JAMES or JEREMIAH MULLINS, came up Market-street, and approaching the trio in a stealthy manner, seized FITZGERALD by the back hair of the head with one hand, and with the other dealt him a powerful blow on the neck, which caused him to fall heavily upon the sidewalk. The prostrate man was stupefied for the moment, but, rallying soon afterward, he made an effort to rise to his feet, his friends assisting him. MULLINS then renewed the assault, and, being a powerful individual, succeeded in driving away those who were taking part against him, and then closing with his victim, who had partially succeeded meanwhile in gaining an erect posture, he threw him once more upon the sidewalk, when a desperate conflict ensued, the latter exerting himself to the utmost in the endeavor to free himself from the grasp of his assailant. This he had nearly accomplished, when the ruffian, who held him in his embrace, pulled a dirk knife from his pocket, seized him by the hair again, and made a furious effort to cut his throat. Happily, FITZGERALD discovered the movement in time to dodge the blow, and the knife, instead of cutting the neck, descended upon the head, inflicting a severe, incised wound, reaching to the skull, and traversing it, through the scalp, a distance of five or six inches. Alarmed at what he had done, the would-be murderer sprang to his feet and made good his escape. The wounded man was carried into the drug store, in front of which the occurrence took place, where his wounds were carefully dressed by Dr. DAVID MCNAIR. He was then conveyed to his home in Orchard-street. His injuries are thought to be serious, but it is hoped that they will not prove fatal. In the absence of the Police, no arrest was made. The cause of the assault is said to have been a long-standing difference between the parties relative to business transactions, but of this nothing can be positively asserted. MULLINS resides in Cherry-street.

The Pearsall-O'Connor Case—Mr. Townsend not Dismissed.

The following card appears in the *Evening Express* of Saturday in reply to a statement to the effect that the women whom he had rescued from the Tombs had dismissed their lawyer, Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, and submitted to the wishes of Judge CARDOZO:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12.

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

Last evening there appeared in your columns an article headed "The Pearsall-O'Connor Case." Permit me to say, in my own behalf, and also for my sister, Mrs. PEARSALL, who has authorized me to speak for her, that the article was untrue in every particular. In regard to the suggestion that Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, our counsel, has been discharged by us, I append a letter received by us from Mr. TOWNSEND, which explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 7, 1869.

Mrs. Anna E. Pearsall, Miss Joanna Connor—So long as the charge which is preferred against you remains before the public, and is to be adjusted in the usual manner in the Courts, I am very willing to appear for you until the termination of the case, but as I learn that some arrangements are suggested by persons in authority, whereby the matter is to be determined by private, and, as I think improper management, I deem it due both to you and myself to say, that I must be considered as having withdrawn from the case. Yours truly, JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

P. S.—If we should require counsel we should certainly apply to Mr. Townsend.

JOANNA CONNOR.

A Massachusetts Lawyer Arrested for Subornation of Perjury.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON, a lawyer doing business in Massachusetts, was arrested yesterday by Captain JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of subornation of perjury. It will be remembered that when JOE WORMALD, the pugilist, proceeded to Essex County, Massachusetts, in November last, for the purpose of a engaging in a prize fight with the Irish giant and bully, NED O'BALDWIN, the authorities interfered, and arrested both of the proposed combatants. Each of the accused were held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. WORMALD was released on the bond of a man named FARWELL, who on that occasion made oath that he was worth $12,000 to $15,000, and exhibited a lot of deeds purporting to be that of his property. When the case came up recently for trial, WORMALD failed to put in an appearance, so the bail was declared forfeited. It was then discovered that the bondsman FARWELL had no available assets upon which to levy, so he was arrested to answer a charge of perjury. The prisoner then stated that he had indeed made false oaths respecting his real estate property, and alleged that RICHARDSON, who had acted as the counsel for WORMALD, had induced him to commit the perjury, and had furnished the bogus deeds, which had deceived the officers of the Court at the time of the arrest of the pugilist. These facts were fully sustained by the evidence of several witnesses testifying before the Essex County Grand Jury, who formally indicted RICHARDSON for subornation of perjury. Governor CLAFLIN granted a requisition for the rendition of the accused, and the document was brought to this City by Captain BOYNTON, Deputy State Constable. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, and by him committed to the custody of the Massachusetts officer, who took the accused back with him on an evening train.

MORE POLICE TROUBLES.

Proposed Investigation into the Manner of Feeding the Harbor Police—Captain Hartt in a Mess.

It is understood that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police propose next week to make a formal investigation into the matter of alleged corruption in the way of providing meals for the Harbor Police. It appears that Captain JEDEDIAH W. HARTT, who is in command of the Harbor Police and that wonderful specimen of wrecking and half-wrecked steamer, the *Metropolitan*, has, ever since his connection with the river precinct, been in the habit of compelling the men under his command to divide themselves into messes, as they were not permitted to take their meals on shore. The Captain also assumed upon himself to be steward for these several messes, providing the necessary provisions and charging each man a certain sum per week for his board. These patrolmen have for some time been dissatisfied with the nature of the fare provided by the Commodore of the fleet, as they claim that it is of a very inferior character compared with the amount paid Captain HARTT therefor. Some of them, going so far as to allege that their self-constituted steward is making a very handsome thing out of the speculation. The Commissioners have been informed by these malcontents that they are nearly starved by the miserable food furnished them in mess, and they naturally decline to pay for meals on shore as well. As the whole matter is a regular mess at present the investigation will be had at an early day.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. Eckford—Victory of the Champions.

The second game of this match was decided yesterday. From the auspicious opening, a close and exciting contest was looked for. The result of the fourth inning, however, gave the game a sudden turn, and virtually decided it. The Eckfords, who had been fielding sharply up to this time, indulged in a little wild throwing, and the Mutuals, getting hold of MARTIN's pitching for the first time, six runs was the result. This completely demoralized the Brooklyn players, and from that time to the finish the champions had a "walk over." In the balance of the game the Mutuals batted steadily and fielded brilliantly, scoring fifteen runs. The Eckfords lost all confidence in themselves, and only scored in one inning, the seventh. The final score was 24 to 8. The fielding of the HUNT brothers was magnificent, while that of TRACY was equal to his best efforts. A one-hand catch by DICK HUNT and a pretty catch by TRACY of a low ball were much admired. The umpiring was faultless, with one exception, when HODES was given out in the first innings at second, when he was forced to leave first to make way for JEWETT, who had been given his base on called balls.

The game was witnessed by 5,000 spectators, by far the largest crowd seen at any similar exhibition in this vicinity this season. The score is given below:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	B.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.
Allison, 1st b.	4	1	0	C. Hunt, l. f.	4	3	2
Patterson, 2d b.	2	3	2	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	4	3
Martin, p.	4	1	1	E. Mills, 1st b.	3	2	2
Nelson, 3d b.	1	2	0	R. Hunt, c. f.	1	4	4
Hodes, c. f.	3	0	0	Swandell, 3d b.	2	2	3
Jewett, c.	3	0	0	C. Mills, c.	5	1	2
Tracy, l. f.	4	0	1	Eggler, s. s.	3	3	2
Pinkham, r. f.	2	1	1	Wolters, p.	2	3	4
Carlton, s. s.	4	0	0	McMahon, r. f.	4	2	1
Total	27	8	8	Totals	27	24	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	— 8
Mutual	0	0	3	6	1	3	0	10	1	—24

Umpire—Mr. BIRDSALL, of the National Club, of Washington, D. C.

Scorers—Messrs. WATSON and MCCARTHY.

Time of game—Two hours, twenty-five minutes.

Extensive Gold Robbery in Newark.

For some months past Messrs. KREMENTZ & Co., jewelers, Newark, have been missing large quantities of gold from their establishment, and suspicion having rested on GUSTAVE EBBING, an employe, Detective Officer FISCHER was directed to watch that personage and work up the case. While so engaged the detective followed EBBING to New-York on several occasions, and traced him into jewelers' shops, where he sold quantities of gold, in all to the value of several hundred dollars; and to make the case doubly stronger, FISCHER bought from him several pieces of gold at a price far below their real value. EBBING was arrested yesterday evening in Newark, and confined in the City Prison, where he now lies awaiting examination. Immediately after his arrest he proposed to compromise the case by a payment of $500, but his late employers declined to do so. The amount of gold stolen has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been over $300.

Interesting Statistics of Princeton College.

The subjoined statistics of Princeton College will be perused with interest: Academical Faculty, 16; Academical Students, Seniors, 63; Juniors, 57; Sophomores, 81; Freshmen, 63; total, 264; volumes in libraries, 14,000. Alumni in Fortieth Congress: Representatives, Stevenson Archer, 1805, Maryland; Alex. H. Bailey, 1837, New-York; Charles Haight, 1857, New-Jersey; whole number of Alumni, (in 1866,) 4,146. President of the United States, James Madison, 1771; Vice-Presidents of the United States—Aaron Burr, 1772; George M. Dallas, 1810. United States Senators, 49; Representatives in Congress, 106. Judges of the United States Supreme Court, 6—Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice, 1766; William Paterson, 1763; Henry B. Livingston, 1774; Smith Thompson, 1788; W. Johnson, 1790; James M. Wayne, 1808. Attorney-Generals of the United States—Charles Lee, 1775; John McBerrien, 1796. Judges of the United States District Court, 10: Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, 10; Governors, 27; Judges of Supreme Judicial Court, 69; Presidents of Colleges, &c., 37; Professors in Colleges, &c., 109.

A Daring Robbery in Wall-street.

Yesterday morning, as Mr. JOHN E. MERRILL, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, was standing in front of premises No. 93 Wall-street, an unknown and dexterous thief stepped up to him, and before Mr. MERRILL could suspect his intention, the fellow deliberately seized a diamond pin valued at $500, which he carried in his shirt-bosom, and succeeded in escaping with the jewel. The victim could give the Police no definite description of his despoiler, owing to the suddenness and rapidity of his action.

A Female Centenarian Found in the Street.

At a late hour on Friday night the Fourth Ward Police found Mrs. SARAH WALKER, aged 107 years, a native of Ireland, lying on a stoop in South-street, near Peck-slip, and fast asleep. She stated at the Oak-street Police Station that she resided at No. 443 West Fortieth-street, with her son THOMAS, and having wandered away she had lost herself, so took refuge on the stoop where she was found. Being properly cared for over night, her son was notified yesterday, who subsequently took his aged mother home again.

Lost Bonds Picked Up by the Police.

One of the officers attached to the Sixth Precinct Police picked up in the City Hall Park, yesterday afternoon, a number of coupon bonds of the "Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills," representing a value of several thousand dollars. On the outside of the package was written "H. R. HARRISON, Port Richmond, Staten Island." These bonds are now in the possession of Captain JOHN JOURDAN, and the owner is requested to call for his property at the Franklin-street Police Station.

The Banta Lunacy Case.

An investigation was ordered yesterday in the case of Mrs. BANTA, confined in the Hudson County Almshouse on the ground of insanity. Should the county physician's opinion be unfavorable, the case will be carried into the Supreme Court and a board of medical examiners applied for. Two New-York gentlemen who were acquainted with Mrs. BANTA when she was Miss LIVINGSTON have taken the matter in hand.

Railroad Accident at Elizabeth.

A somewhat singular accident occurred at the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in Elizabeth, on Friday morning. The Millstone freight train was coupling up, and dropped two cars on a side track at the junction of the Central and New-Jersey Railroads. But the switch was, unfortunately, left open a few seconds too long, and the main portion of the train rushed down with great velocity against the two detached cars, smashed a flag-house and plunged into a brick building. JOHN RILEY and NICHOLAS MORRIS, who were in the flag-house, received a few bruises, and THOMAS LANE was also hurt.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

PATRICK MOONEY, a laborer, residing in Forty-ninth-street near Tenth-avenue, was severely injured yesterday while at work in a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, by the embankment falling in upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK MURRAY, of Seventy-ninth-street near Tenth-avenue, was accidentally thrown from his cart yesterday in Broadway near Eighty-first-street, when he sustained a fracture of a hip and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Police made 1,466 arrests in this City last week.

THOMAS STAFFORD, a deaf and dumb boy, aged 7 years, was knocked down and run over by a Hudson River Railroad train in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-second-street, when he was seriously injured. He was taken home to No. 559 Eleventh-avenue.

An unknown man fell dead last night in Madison-square Park. His remains were taken to the Morgue.

Brooklyn.

The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 355.

The corner-stone of the Chapel of St. John's Church, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Douglass-street, one block south of Flatbush-avenue, will be laid by Bishop LITTLEJOHN on Tuesday afternoon.

The corner-stone of the Moravian Church will be laid on Wednesday afternoon. Bishop DAVID BYLER, of Pennsylvania, will officiate, and he will be assisted by Rev. Drs. SCHENCK, BUDINGTON and HUNT. The new church is being erected on Jay-street, near Myrtle-avenue.

JOHN HARRINGTON, a boarding-house thief, was convicted of stealing a number of articles from fellow-boarders in the house No. 44 Gold-street, before Justice WALSH, yesterday, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and supposed to have been a German, was found floating in the East River off Greenpoint yesterday. Deceased, who appeared to have been in the water a week, wore a black frock coat, mixed cassimere pants, new gaiters, white cotton socks and shirt, standing collar, black necktie, and in his shirt bosom a gold pin with an ark in the centre, bearing the initials A. D. O. H. He had a plain gold ring on the third finger of his right hand. He had brown hair, mustache and goatee. The body was removed to the dead-house.

Internal Revenue Assistant Assessors HUBBELL and KENYON, of the Second District, and ANDERSON, of New-York, yesterday morning undertook to make a seizure of illicit whisky which they observed on two wagons—five barrels on each wagon, in the region known as Darby's Patch, in the Tenth Ward. A mob rescued one of the wagons—but the Assessors succeeded in getting the other one as far as the office of Assessor WILLIAMS, in Court-street, from which point it was taken back by a deputation from Darby's Patch, while the Assessors were noting their triumph inside the office.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning the store of JAMES HARRISON, clothier, No. 243 Myrtle-avenue, took fire, and, with the adjoining srore of G. TAUNAN, also in the clothing business, was destroyed. Mr. HARRISON's loss is about $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the Pacific and Stuyvesant Companies. The building No. 243, owned by J. CONLEY, worth about $300, was insured. The loss of TAUNAN, at No. 241, on stock and building is $4,000; fully insured. HARRISON was arrested by Officer SKELTON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on suspicion of arson, and was held for examination before Judge RILEY to-morrow.

The annual excursion of the Young People's Association connected with Plymouth Church will take place on Wednesday. The place chosen for the picnic is Iona Island, up the Hudson, four miles south of West Point.

New-Jersey.

A few days ago, while Mr. GARR, of the Union Hotel, Newark-avenue, Hudson City, was working in his garden, in the rear of the house, some thieves entered the bar-room and stole $87, one gold and one silver watch. Upon Mr. GARR's return, he discovered his loss, and remembered seeing two young men in the bar-room during the morning, while he was counting some bills. Fortunately some $60 in the back of the drawer were not noticed by the thieves.

JOHN BEAKES was arrested in Jersey City, last evening, by Officer RYAN, charged with an assault on FERDINAND STELLING, also his father-in-law and sister-in-law. BEAKES went into STELLING's grocery and liquor store about 7 o'clock, and took the ice water pitcher to give his horses water. STELLING took it away from him, then BEAKES wanted to fight, but the former declined. The accused then returned, and assaulted STELLING's father-in-law, and afterward assaulted complainant's sister-in-law with a shovel while she had a baby in her arms, cutting her severely on the head. The woman was attended to by Dr. CRAIG, who sewed the wound up. BEAKES was locked up to await an examination before Recorder MARTINDALE.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the one-story brick extension to the German Protestant Church in Garden, corner of Sixth-street, Hoboken. The damage to the building and the rear of the church, principally by water, is from $2,500 to $3,000; insured for $7,500 in the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company. Mr. WOLFKAMP's loss on stock is fully $1,000, upon which there was no insurance.

An inquest was held before Coronor WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon, on the body of a child five years of age, named GEORGE MILLER, who died Friday morning from burns received the evening previous by upsetting a kettle of hot water over his person. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A novel trotting match is to come off at the Hoboken Course on Wednesday next, for a purse of $100. The terms are for horses trotting the closest to three minutes, mile heats, best three in five, to go as they please. The following are the entries: T. BARRET names b. g. *Jim*; C. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Republic*; JOHN LUDLOW, blk. m. *Stella*; G. GEDNEY, b. g. *Sam*; BERRY, br. s. *Andy Johnson*.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE has refused to grant an application for a new trial for the murderer SUTTON. The Court of Pardon meets on Monday next, when a proposition to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life will be taken under consideration.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 79⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 12—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12.

Sugar firm at 39s. 6d.@40s. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot; easier at 28s. 9d.@29s for do. afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—1 P. M.

The following are the closing prices of the Stock Exchange to-day: Consols, for money, 92⅝; Consols, for account, 92¾; United States five-twenty Bonds, (old) firmer at 80⅛. Erie Railway shares, 19¼. Illinois Central Railway Shares, 94¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 12—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes a shade more active; the sales to-day have reached 10,000 bales; prices unchanged.

Wheat, 9s. 5d. ₽ cental for California White. Resin 5s. ₽ cwt. for common North Carolina. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 12.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 144½f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86⅞@86¼ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 46¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

Tallow, 44s. ₽ cwt.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Clear	57
Halifax	S. W.	Cloudy	56
Portland	W.	Clear	58
Boston	S. W.	Clear	65
New-York	S. W.	Clear	68
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	61
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	64
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	67
Richmond	W.	Clear	68
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	78
Oswego	W.	Clear	56
Buffalo	W.	Clear	63
Pittsburg	—	Raining	66
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	82
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	70
Mobile	N.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	78
Key West	E.	Cloudy	84
Havana	—	Clear	81
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	73
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	74
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Cambria	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Santiago de Cuba	June 16	New-York	Copenhagen.
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	June 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	June 19	New-York	London.
Columbia	June 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	June 17	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 18	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Boston*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *vid* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *vid* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *vid* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *vid* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *vid* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 12—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre*—General J. C. Fremont, Mrs. General Fremont and servant, Miss E. B. Fremont, F. O. Fremont, General A. L. Lee, Mrs. General Lee and servant, Mr. De Lima, Secretary to the Ambassador of Brazil, and servant, Chas. J. Clinch, Consul of Bordeaux, Mrs. C. J. Clinch, 3 children and servant, C. D'Ahlan, Attache of French Legation, F. A. Stout, Mrs. A. M. Stout, Bishop Machebeuf, J. Petit, H. A. de Montiue, S. Bernard, J. M. Daniel, Mr. Whitbeck, X. Sapieha, Mrs. Colden Murray and maid, Mrs. Lester, Miss Lester, Mr. Maric, Mrs. R. H. Bayard, Mrs. B. Powell, J. M. Lapeure, G. Nicot, Miss Powell, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chaffraix, R. Marsh, S. D. Powell, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Mrs. Dr. Speir and servant, Mrs. Bibb and servant, J. G. Torrilhon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Levy and 2 children, S. L. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marcotte, infant, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Forney, E. H. Reynes, Mr. and Mrs. De Van Dezande, Miss M. Henry, Mrs. C. Jourdan, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gans, Dr. and Mrs. Holden, Count and Countess de la Roche, Mrs. E. C. Runkle, Miss D. Runkle, Master P. Runkle, Mrs. S. Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. F. Reed, Mr. Ivan Sorokoumoffsky, Mr. Baudny, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brownson, Mrs. Dr. Kinsman, Mrs. De Gogne, Mrs. Cambier, Mrs. Calabresi, Mr. and Mrs. De la Grange, Mr. P. J. Barry, Mr. J. J. Abert, Mr. F. L. Tifft, Mr. Edward Ogden, Mr. Terranti, Mr. Boetti, F. Rien, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Ogden, Misses A. and F. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Price, two children, Consul to Marseilles, France; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wurts and four daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Voisin, Mr. Calabresi, F. Limet, Mrs. R. Newland, J. B. Patchin, J. B. Satori, A. Lamotte, Mrs. Dr. J. F. Morse, four children, Mrs. M. Bronson, Miss Oakly, Mr. and Mrs. Field Fowler, P. Dorda, J. H. Oglesby, J. C. Conroy and servant, J. Conroy, Mrs. S. O'Connor, Mrs. E. K. O'Connor, 8 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Malpica and 3 children, Miss Porter and servant, Miss Webster, Mrs. W. E. Robinson, Rev. Horace Coope, Theo. M. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Laconture and infant, Mr. J. B. English, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Notman, C. D. Duhamel, F. N. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Yoss and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Balboa, Thos. E. Armstrong, Mr. Gaillardon, Esteban Centena, M. H. Dannis, Jose Castilloy Suarez and daughter, J. Moltee and child, Joseph Seawel and two children, Mr. Choptel and son, C. Pailotte, E. Paillotte, P. Radelot, Mr. Carme, Mr. Hang, A. Potin, F. Termier, A. Lacoste, F. Daniel, Mr. Labarbiera, A. Biondo, Mrs. Amand, Mr. Poles and son. French artists of the Opera Bouffe—Miss L. Tostee, Mons. Carrie, Mons. Beckers, Mme. Beckers, Mme. Adrienne, Mlle. Clementine, Mlle. Rachelle, Mlle. Faustine Berthilot, Mme. Gueretti, Mr. Mussay, Mr. R. Ruiz, H. Dellane, Mr. Emile, Mr. Brabant, Mr. Riverez, L. Oubian, Mr. and Mrs. Pouvran, Mr. Vicker, Martial Danda, E. Ferand, Mr. Henriquet, Mrs. Henriquet, N. Henriquet, Mr. and Mrs. Romand, Mr. Romelli, J. Ferret, Mr. Lebeuf, D. T. Chaple, B. Villa, B. Adder, Mr. and Mrs. Durroux and 3 children, Mr. Carrere, Mrs. M. Martier, Mrs. Dulac, Mrs. Blondelet, Mrs. Carme, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Toussard and child, Mr. Marion, P. Lasalle, Mr. Huges, J. Petit, F. A. Guy, J. Geofroy, M. T. Dupont.

JUNE 12—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Miss E. E. Pilgrim, Mlle. Louise Sarimenska and child, Mrs. Jas. O'Donohue and child, Miss Tiffany, Mr. Kiernan, wife and daughter, J. Hasoureck and wife, John P. Mackin, P. A. Nugent, F. M. Wilson, W. H. Smith, Mr. McElroy and family, James Rorke and lady, Mr. Latour, Mr. Edwards, Jas. Watson, Captain Denny, Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Sarah Rorke, W. M. Golden, Captain Littledale, Mrs. Armstrong and son, W. G. Hull, T. Leroy and wife, T. Hoffman, J. B. Solaw, Mrs. Berry, servant and child, Chas. H. Lawrence, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Eubins and wife, W. Macker, G. Stephain, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Tiffany, John Croft, Rev. Jas. Roland, Jas. E. Overbangh, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Fransisco, Navarso Halana, H. Herts, Rev. L. McKenna, Meyer Herenam.

JUNE 12.—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow*—Rev. L. H. Wells, Mrs. L. H. Wells, Hugh Coffey, Mrs. Hugh Coffey, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Ernest Rogers, Herbert Rogers, Mr. Houston, R. B. Price, Ezekiel Dunn, W. O. Strong, Charles Strong, Mrs. M. A. Hazard, Mrs. E. M. Morey, James G. Cooke, Wm. L. Bayless, R. T. Barker, Michael R. Moodie, William Wood, James L. Hughes, Richard Owen, A. H. Fretageot, Abraham Johnson, Frank Edgar, Mrs. Jane Brown, John McAfee, Mrs. Murray, David Donaghy, John Johnston, Wm. Cochrane, James Smith, Nathan Killen, John Smith, Miss Skinner, Wm. Mutton, Mrs. Mutton, and other passengers in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg.—F. Crossarth, S. Scow and child, E. Lesshaft, Olympia Jenny, W. John, Caroline Schradieh, M. Volkmuth, Juls. Rafalsky, Ann Hausmann, Catherine Lentz, Jean Seelig, Henriette Bohmer, Aug. von Gloeden, H. Levy, J. H. Moller, Tobias Czerwinski, H. Schladitz, E. Schultze, Esther Willhouski.

In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. Musen, G. H. Danford, E. R. Ingraham, Henry Spencer, Mrs. Bonderout, Miss Josie Chamberland, Mr. Jardy and wife, Miss Florence Austin, James H. Low, Mrs. Amos B. Merrill and servant, Mrs. E. Wiley, Mrs. George Darling, family and servant, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—C. H. Bulkley, Mrs. Bulkley and child, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. O'Leary, A. Walsh, J. H. Griffin, N. Ulrich, J. B. Smith, B. R. Wren, H. T. Kelly, E. O. Baker, John Walls, Captain Mansfield, W. Haveny, J. B. Scott, E. B. Wesson, A. R. Seeley, Miss Annie Ward, J. Morrell, Miss Ella Clark, Mrs. E. M. Delmore, A. M. Cassidy, Mrs. Baker, E. A. Franklin.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—F. Brown, Mrs. B. Bequert, S. M. Tooke, Miss C. Kearney, A. D. Riker, E. P. Riker, Miss M. S. Mather, Master B. Mather, H. Stender and wife, Miss S. A. Plummer, C. E. Washburn, J. A. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, and five in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets..19 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 26 | Gov. Island.11 15 | Hell Gate..12 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Columbia, Japhsen, Kingston, Jam.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Louisiana, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Londona, Hovey, Cow Bay, L. J. Bellont, Jr.

Ships Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Ether Rickmers, (N. G.,) Davidson, Shanghai, G. F. Dickmers & Co.

Barks Friden, (Swed.,) Norberg, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eoanell, Colcord, Adelaide, Arkall & Tufts; Cardenas, Sunberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) Arundel, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bully; Rainbow, (Br.,) White, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; Paroner, (Br.,) Auker, Dublin, D. Brigham.

Brigs Five Brothers, Randall, Pictou, Miller & Houghton; Suwannie, Simpson, Demarara, E. T. Smith & Co.; Liberty, Devereaux, Lubeck, J. E. Ward & Co.; Angelia, Brown, St. John, P. R., Simpson & Clapp; Mineola, (Br.,) Wright, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; George, (Br.,) Dodd, Sidney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Express, Young, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Sons; Balear, (Br.,) Benson, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; Ernst Augur, (N. G.,) Ahmes, Port-au-Prince, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Coldwell, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Grace Clifton, Otis, Charleston, S. C. Loud & Co.; C. W. Elwell, Childs, Charleston, S. C. Loud & Co.; Eothen, Hegeman, Jamaica, W. I., A. H. Solomon & Sons; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Taffenel, Martinique, H. A. Swan & Co.; Vite, Baker, Indianola and Lavaca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hat Brewster, Goodall, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Keokuk, Small, St. John, P. R., Simpson & Clapp; Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, Crandall Umphray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, Barends, Hamburg May 29, with mdse. and 749 passengers to Kunhart & Co. Experienced fine weather and light variable winds the entire passage. May 31, lat. 49 45, lon. 4 50, passed steamship Berlin, from Baltimore for Bremen; June 5, lat. 49 17, lon. 31 17, passed ship Therese, from London for New-York; 11th, lat. 40 36, lon. 70 06, passed ship Anderson, bound east.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans June 5, S. W. Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah June 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston June 8, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. June 10, 10 A. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Bark Herbert, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Jack, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Howland & Aspinwall. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with light variable winds and calms.

Bark Morena, (of Liverpool,) Blandford, Liverpool 62 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has been 30 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Bark Dominica, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, Cadiz 48 ds., with wine, salt, &c., and 3 passengers to S. W. Lewis. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. June 4, lat. 34 40, lon. 69 20, spoke an Italian bark, name unknown, from London for Providence, R. I.

Bark Elba, Paterson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to James E. Hand & Co. June 6, lat. 35, lon. 74 50, passed bark Sarah V. Hill, bound S.; sld. in co. with brig Proteus, for Baltimore.

Bark Eliza Barss, Smith, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with produce and 6 passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Bark James E. Ward, Landerken, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light northerly winds.

Bark Helena, (of Sherburne, N. S.,) Coffin, Guantanamo, 18 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Irene, Small, Addison, Me., 8 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Perces Hinckley, Foster, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Henry & Louis, Potter, Port-au-Prince June 1, with coffee, logwood and cotton to H. Becker. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and squalls.

Schr. Kalmar, (of Machias,) Lamb, St. Martha April 31, via Savanilla Mae 17, with mdse. to D. De Castro & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; split sails.

Schr. Frank Jameson, (of Rockland,) Jameson, Carthagena May 10, via Savanilla May 28, with rubber, hides, &c., to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Peggy, (of Salcombe,) Reeve, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to George F. Bully.

Schr. Janette, Every, of and from St. Martins 17 ds., with cotton, seed, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Co.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Layton, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with spars to D. Babcock.

Schr. Maggie Lowe, Kelly, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Eaton, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Jason, Small, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Percy, Coleman, Whiting, Me., 18 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Empress, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mountain Maid, Smith, Thomaston, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Willie Harris, Look, Columbia, Me., with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Melitia, (of Parrsboro, N. C.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Is bound to Newark.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Potter, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Ann Dole, Halsey, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jacob Kingsley, Skillman, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Albany, for Keymouth.

Schr. Irene, Small, Addison, Me., 8 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sarah, Kelly, Machias, 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Phinney, Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Staples, Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, New-London.

Schr. Little Charley, Reeve, Greenpoint.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Haze, McGindley, Greenwich.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Laylor, Virginia.

Schr A. J. Greland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Esther & Sarah, Kimball, Virginia.

Schr. Banvard, Leeds, Virginia.

Schr. Mantic, Romer, Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Empire, Smith, Rondout, for New-London.

Sloop Santa Maria, Daniels, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Britannia, for Glasgow; City of Baltimore and Louisiana, for Liverpool; Geo. Cromwell and United States, for New-Orleans; Alabama, for Fernandina; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Huntsville, for Savannah; John Gibson, for Washington; ship Arkwright, for San Francisco.

Below.

Bark Mokanna, (Br.,) McLean, from Newport April 9; is anchored on the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12.—Arr. ship Sunbeam, from Calcutta; barks Loch Lamar, from Calcutta; Lemuel, from Messina; B. Rogers, from Leghorn; brigs Catherina, from Rio Grande; Gilmore Meredith, from Trinidad.

The steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; schr. S. B. Strong, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12.—Passed in brig Shepherdess and schr. J. L. Leech, from Rio.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 11, A. M.—Arr. brig Cleo, (Br.,) Bridgeport for New-York; schrs. A. Denike, Pathway and Mary E. Graham, Baltimore for Boston; James A. Crooker, Emma L. Porter and Mattie Price, Price, Philadelphia for do.; Hannie Westbrook, Red Jacket, New-York for do.; Clarabelle, Albany for do.; J. M. Fitzpatrick, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; D. S. Siner, Alexandria for do.; E. A. Hooper, Philadelphia for Cambridge; James H. Moore, do. for Salem; Jessie, (Br.,) Providence for St. John, N. B.; Lucy Ames, James River for Bath; Thomas Fish for New-York; Othello, Grace Bay, C. B., for do.; Rattan, Calais for Providence; Lizzie D. Small, Salem for Georgetown, D. C.

L. A. Dannenhewer, (of Greenwich, N. J.,) Gardiner for Philadelphia, reports being run into last night off West Chop by an unknown schooner; had stern badly stove, and split mainsail badly. The damage to the other vessel is unknown.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 12.—Cld. steamers Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore; San Salvador, for New-York; bark Chanticler, for Menai Bridge; schr. Irene Messerney, for New-Haven.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12.—The schooner Saunders, from Little River, S. C., for New-York, is reported ashore on the Little River bar, 60 miles south of this place. It is thought she will prove a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

The Austrian ship Amelia, from Trieste, arrived June 11, is consigned to Went, Tetens and Bochman, not as before.

The bark Ilva, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay, arrived 11th, is consigned to Brugiere & Theband, not as before.

The schr. Benj. Reed, Gregory, from Providence, while coming through Hell Gate this A. M., ran ashore on Ketch Point, and is leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Sylvia W. Swazey—Bark, from Savannah for Montevides, 18 ds. out, May 21, lat. 24 30, lon. 47 31.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, June 1, brig Magdala, Grant, for Boston in 8 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, June 1, bark R. Murray Jr., Sheldon, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Sombrero, May 25, bark, J. A. Clarence, ldg.

At Guantana, Mo., May 25, barks Atlantic, for New-York in 8 ds.; Louisa, (N. G.,) for do., in 14 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 12.—The Royal Mail steamship Russia, from New-York June 2, arrived at this port at 8 P. M. yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, June 12.—The steamship North America, from Quebec June 1, arrived here to-day.

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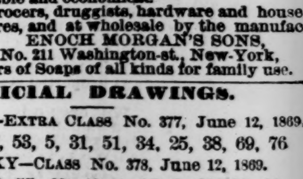

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For sale by grocers, druggists, hardware and house-furnishing stores, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., New-York,
Manufacturers of Soaps of all kinds for family use.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, June 12, 1869.
47, 18, 21, 7, 53, 5, 31, 51, 34, 25, 38, 69, 76
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 378, June 12, 1869.
7, 33, 31, 18, 55, 69, 48, 4, 17, 8, 21, 36, 10.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, June 12, 1869.
28, 58, 27, 18, 75, 31, 66, 49, 62, 50, 77, 67, 14.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 402, June 12, 1869.
11, 5, 9, 4, 54, 53, 38, 47, 36, 69, 28, 43, 58.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.